The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Uncertainty Respecting Mr. A. T. Stewart's Position.

President Grant Anxious that He Should Remain in the Cabinet.

The Tariff and Free-Trade Question Likely to Influence the Vote on Repeal.

Other Objections to Mr. Stewart's Holding Office.

Probability that He will Resign this Morning.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, March 7.

MR. STEWART'S APPOINTMENT.

It is still impossible to say what the result will be, either in the Senate or House, in the case of Mr. Stewart. It seems that the President is really anxious to have him come into the Cabinet, and that his message was not, as some supposed, more in the nature of a compliment to Mr. Stewart than an earnest request; still, it is asserted, to-day, that he thinks the law ought not to be repealed. Mr. Stewart himself says he is not very anxious to hold office, though he believes he could bring order out of the comparative chaos of the Treasury Department. Aside from the question of the propriety or impropriety of repealing the law, in the case, the vote in both houses will be influenced by a division upon the tariff and free trade, and the position the advocates of those respective doctrines believe Mr. Stewart to hold. A movement is on foot to have Mr. Stewart resign, and some of his friends say to-night that he will do it.

PARDONS RECALLED.

The day before Johnson went out he pardoned the two Dupuys, of New York, convicted of frauds in whiskey. One of the first acts of President Grant was to telegraph the Marshal not to deliver the papers, and they have been started back.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General Sherman has received a despatch from General Sheridan saying that he had reached the railroad on his way East, and would be here by the middle of next week.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

The passage of Mr Drake's resolution for the consideration of the Indian treaties in open session has greatly demoralized a large branch of the Indian ring, which has several treaties in hand of a character that cannot survive open discussion in the Senate. Heretofore the Indian treaties have been ratified in secret session, when only three Senators were present—a thing which cannot well occur when such work is performed in open session.

CABINET OFFICERS TAKING THE OATH.

Hon. E. B. Washburne was at the State Department on Saturday, for a short time, but did not do much business. He went before Chief Justice Carter, of the District Court, in the evening, and took the oath of office, and will probably resign his place in the House on Monday, and then retire from a service of sixteen years in that body. He does not intend staying in the State Department long, unless some way can be devised for giving him a long vacation, to begin within a couple of months.

Postmaster General Creswell took the oath of office on Saturday; then went over to Baltimore, but will be back to-morrow or next day, and at once enter upon the active discharge of his duties. He will find a score of applicants on hand for the several Assistant Postmaster Generalships.

THE FIRST MILITARY ORDER

issued by President Grant was that restoring General Brice to his position as Paymaster General. There is a bit of curious history connected with this matter. Paymaster Ihrie wanted to be put on duty in New York, but General Brice saw fit to order him to Denver. President Johnson then tried to get his favorite to New York, but General Brice still objected, and the next news from the White House was that Brice himself had been retired. President Grant has now revoked Johnson's order, and Ihrie is not likely to go to New York.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

The order sending General Hancock to Dakota pleases a good many people here. He took it as a personal matter when he was removed from the command in New Orleans, and, not long ago, his friends boasted that he had not spoken to General Grant since he came to [illegible] city. He found [illegible] to be in Washington [illegible] superior officer that he will doubtless [illegible] far away from him as [illegible].

GENERAL EMORY.

who succeeds to the command in Washington, [illegible] before Hancock came.

MR. ROLLINS

goes out of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and Mr. Delano comes in, on Wednesday or Thursday next.

OTHER CHANGES.

It is understood that Deputy Commissioner Harland is going out on account of ill health, and that Mr. Delano will recommend A. B. Johnson, present Chief Clerk, for the vacancy. Binckley also goes out, and Walter Smith, of Ohio, who was Delano's former law partner, will be named for Solicitor.

IMPORTANT LOCAL OFFICE.

The most important of local appointments is Marshal of the District, and there are any number of persons here who would take the position. The officer's duties are about equally divided between the White House and the Court-room. President Grant contemplates appointing to the place Dr. Alexander Sharp, his brother-in-law, who is now Postmaster at Richmond, Va.

CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Senate will meet in caucus again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to hear a report and decide upon the making of its committees. An effort is to be made by some of the leading members to secure almost an entire change of the Indian and Public Land Committees.

LATEST—MIDNIGHT.

An effort has been making this afternoon and evening, to settle the question that has come up about the Treasury Department. It appears that there are other statutes besides that of 1789, which must be repealed or suspended before Mr. Stewart can go into the Cabinet, and it is not impossible that he may to-morrow morning clear all difficulties of the situation by declining the appointment before the Senate meets. The general supposition is that if he does this Governor Boutwell will be offered the position, which may or may not make a change in the Attorney Generalship. There is a good deal of talk among public men, and, even at this late hour, it is impossible to see clearly what will be done in the next sixteen hours.

MR. STEWART'S POSITION.

Since the President's message was sent to the Senate asking the repeal of the law which precludes Mr. Stewart's acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury without his retirement from business, there has been much consultation among members of Congress on the subject. Some Republicans have openly declared that they will vote for such a resolution. Others express their reluctance to do so, but say that they will do nothing to embarrass the President at the commencement of his administration. Mr. Stewart was in consultation with various Senators to-day. In view of what has occurred to-night, it is probable that the President will withdraw his message, or Mr. Stewart will resign to leave the President free to make another appointment. On account of the amount of business to be transacted by Congress, the session is not likely to be a very short one.

SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

Gentlemen connected with Republican associations in the South have been in consultation regarding the interests of that section. Those from Alabama and Mississippi will hold a meeting to-morrow night.

MR. JOHNSON.

Ex-President Johnson and wife are still stopping with a friend. It is expected that he will, by invitation of the corporate authorities of Baltimore, visit that city on Wednesday, and on his return to Washington take train, by way of Lynchburg, to his home in Tennessee.

THE WEST INDIES.

Progress of the Insurrection in Cuba—Proclamation against Dulce—Miscellaneous Items—Distinguished Citizens in St. Thomas, etc.

HAVANA, March 7.—Senor Roberts, Spanish Ambassador to Washington, sailed to-day for New York.

There are rumors of serious engagements near Santi Espiritu. No particulars.

Nobody has yet offered to carry political prisoners to Fernando Po. It is reported that the Government has ordered the war steamer Cadiz to transport them.

The ladies of this city are collecting subscriptions and large amounts of money in aid of the volunteers.

Small-pox is raging at Concepcion del Sur.

Advices from Trinidad to Tuesday last report that the state of siege has been raised. Three columns were in constant pursuit of the insurgent bands.

Advices from Santiago to Saturday last state [illegible] Spaniard in the town of Matora had been killed. A column of 800 government troops, [illegible], had gone there.

A proclamation, dated Nassau, N. P., and signed Jose de Armas, General Dulce's commissioner to the insurgents, has recently appeared. It is full of bitter invective against the Spanish Government and against Dulce personally, placing that gentleman in the position of accusing himself of the most contemptible actions. Rodriguez Corris, a companion of Commissioner Armas, publishes a card to-day in the Diario, [illegible] the belief that the proclamation is a forgery, and says if it were a genuine document, Armas is false and his conduct infamous.

The clergy here offered the government one-fifth of their incomes to defray the expenses of the war against the insurgents.

General Dulce is making another regiment [illegible] for active service.

Two hundred tons of powder have been found stored in the house of a Mr. Terry, in this city.

Los Cienfuegos papers say there is plenty of political excitement in the interior of that place. Information from Puerto Principe states that the insurgent General Quesada is ill with the [illegible].

HAVANA, March 7.—Advices from St. Thomas state the renewal of efforts to consummate the sale of St. Thomas to the United States caused [illegible] among the inhabitants. The [illegible] Governor of St. Thomas has forbidden the export of arms and munitions during the war in Hayti. [illegible] Domingo expect aid from Cuba. Ex-President Cabral and General Luperon have sailed from the island. It is believed their destination is St. Domingo.

[illegible] Failure—San Domingo News—Ammunition.

HAVANA, March 7.—Later news has been received from Hayti. President Salnave made his [illegible] attack on the city of Aux Cayes, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, March 7.

STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

The police have arrested parties concerned in the bond robbery of Hudson & Frobisher last November, and recovered $80,000 of the stolen bonds.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Legislative Investigating Committee in the case of the Merchants' Union Express Company promise to publish a report of the proceedings in a few days. It is understood that the report will not be favorable to the present Directors.

AID TO CUBANS.

Collections in aid of the Cuban patriots were made to-day in two churches, and $800 were raised.

FENIAN MEETING.

The Fenians had a private meeting last night to consider the question of further application to the British Government for the release of prisoners. It is understood that no campaign against Canada will be made this year. A quantity of material bought by the Fenian War Department has been sold to the Cuban insurgents.

MR. STEWART'S POSITION.

The feeling is greatly strengthened against the repeal of the law about the Secretary of the Treasury. Leading politicians and journalists agree that Mr Stewart cannot properly act as Secretary and retain his business. The Tribune and Sun take the ground that he cannot be a Cabinet officer and a merchant at the same time, and the Sun says that if the law of 1789 is repealed, there are other laws that would interfere with Mr. Stewart's serving. The question is much discussed at the hotels and club rooms, to-night, and the opinion is almost universal that Mr. Stewart's name should be withdrawn from the Cabinet. In the Union League Club the subject has been much discussed, and the dominant opinion is that Mr. Stewart's appointment is not only illegal, but opposed to a sound public morality, for the same reason that a Judge should not sit in a case in which he is interested. The Evening Post gives place to a communication denouncing his appointment on the ground of the incompatibility of his duties with the interests of a large importer; and, on the proposition to repeal the law of 1789, it says editorially: "Without detracting in the least from the qualities which fit Mr. Stewart for the place to which he is nominated, we cannot help saying that the President has taken a false step in this recommendation. To set aside a good law for the sake of one individual is as great an error in legislation as to enact a bad law for the same reason. The law of which the President asks the repeal is no doubt a proper and salutary one."

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW TAMMANY SACHEM.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Governor Hoffman has resigned the Grand Sachemy of Tammany, and Wm. Tweed has been elected his successor.

VALUABLE RECOVERY.

It is stated that several boxes of guineas of coinage of George III. have been recovered from the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, sunk in East River, in 1780.

RELEASED.

Geo. B Davis, one of the parties awaiting trial on a charge of perjury against Collector Bailey, was released from arrest by order of Attorney General Evarts, on the ground that he was induced to come here from Canada as a witness, under pretence of protection, and then thrown in jail.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

in a lecture at Jersey City, last evening, commented on Grant's inaugural rather favorably. He urged a vigorous and, if necessary, sanguinary policy towards the South as the only means of securing a lasting peace.

NEW SETTLERS.

The organization under the name of the Excelsior Colony of Nebraska, now about 50 strong, intend to start hence, with their families, in April, to settle on government lands in the southern part of that State.

RAILROAD AMALGAMATION.

The Hackensack Railroad, of New Jersey, was, yesterday, transferred to the Erie Road, and is to be extended to join the Erie Road.

SEWARD GONE HOME.

Ex-Secretary Seward left, last evening, for Auburn.

PERSONAL.

A Madrid letter indicates that Caballero de Roda is coming to Cuba as a General under Captain General Dulce.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

Eliza Callaghan, aged 35, was found dead in a shanty near Central Park, this morning. Undoubtedly she had been murdered. Joan Hillput, a German, who lived with her, has been arrested on suspicion.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

ARRIVALS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.

The steamship Nevada, from New York, February 24th, and the Ætna, from New York, February 24th, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 7.

The steamer Allemania, from New York, February 25th, for Hamburg, arrived off this port at 9 o'clock this evening.

Prussia.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE DIET.

BERLIN, March 7.

The [illegible] Diet, on Saturday, adjourned sine die.

Japan.

PORTS OPENED TO FOREIGNERS—THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, March 7.

Late advices have been received from Japan via Shanghai. The French Minister to Japan had an audience with the Mikado at Yeddo, and presented his credentials.

The ports of Yeddo and Negota have been opened to foreigners.

Yeddo is to be the official residence of the Mikado and the permanent capital of the Japanese Empire.

Foreign Markets.

AMERICAN BONDS.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, March 7.

5-20 bonds quoted to-day at 81¼.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Address of Republican Joint Committee to the Citizens of Indiana—Murders.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.

The joint committee of the Republican members of the Legislature have issued an address to the people of the State, setting forth the facts connected with the recent resignation of the Democratic members, the condition of the pending bills of importance at the time, and showing that in three days' more all legislation of importance, including railroad, gravel road, election and school laws, concerning the appropriation bills and the proposed amendment, would have been completed. They say that this proposed amendment was certified to the Governor by the proper authority, and received by him on Monday, March 1st, 1869. On the same day the Governor, as was his duty, presented this amendment to both houses of the General Assembly. In the Senate, immediately on its reception, its consideration was postponed, and was made the special order for Thursday, the 4th, at half past 2 o'clock p. m. It was thus made the special order for the day above named, without a dissenting or opposing vote or voice. It was well known that the Democratic prejudice against negro suffrage was intensely aroused and the members of that party were assured that the measure would not be taken up for discussion or action until the hour and day above indicated, but that the majority in the Legislature would move on with the regular order of business until that matter should be reached, and then discharge their duty in taking it up and acting upon it, but, so bitter was the prejudice and so reckless the opposition of the minority, that, on Thursday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, they placed their resignations in the hands of the Governor, five and a half hours before the expiration of the hour fixed for the consideration of the subject. In that five and a half hours the appropriation and other bills that were necessary to prevent an extra session of the Legislature could have been passed, for the appropriation bill had passed the House of Representatives and been passed once in Senate, and was in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and could have been reached and disposed of by 11 o'clock of that day. Had this measure been passed, the expense of the present Legislature—nearly $100,000—would not have been totally lost, and the expense attending an extra session—not less than $50,000—would have been unnecessary.

The contest in the districts where elections are to be held has commenced in earnest. Receptions were given to the returning Democrats, and their names have been run up for re-election in those districts where the Republicans offer any opposition. The nominations will generally be made next Saturday.

There is much mystery connected with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Todd, near Lebanon, on Thursday night. It was a most brutal and horrible affair, and no motive can be assigned of sufficient strength to afford an excuse for it. No arrests have been made, and no suspicion seems to rest upon any particular person.

A man named John Burton, a fiddler, whose father and sister reside in St. Louis, was shot and killed at a dance house, on South Illinois street, on Friday night, by a rough named W. H. Ward, alias Davenport. The murder was cold-blooded and unprovoked, although it is said there had been some difficulty between them previously. The murderer was arrested yesterday morning at a house of ill-fame.

Indiana Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.

SENATE.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read.

Mr. Johnson, of Spencer, moved that we adjourn until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Bradley moved to amend the motion so as to adjourn sine die, that members might go home to-day.

The President pro tem. said they could only adjourn from day to day to the regular hour.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE.

The Speaker took the chair at 9 o'clock. On motion, the adjournment was ordered until Monday at half-past 10 o'clock. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, announcing that 37 members of the House had placed their resignations in his hand, and also informed the House that he had issued writs of election to fill the vacancies so occasioned. The communication was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

Pacific Railroad.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 7.—The overland mails, both ways, are still detained by snow on the Union Pacific Railroad crossing of the Rocky and Wasatch Mountain ranges. The track of the Union Pacific [illegible] 800 miles. The Central Pacific trains west of Salt Lake City are making regular trips. No detention of more than two hours has occurred during the winter. The track of the Central Road has reached the Utah boundary, and is graded, with the exception of a few small gaps, to Ogden City, where it is expected the rails will be laid in May next.

Western Items.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—A man named Jno. Burton was shot and killed by W. H. Davenport, at the Western Hotel, in this city, early on Saturday morning.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The students of the Cincinnati Law School, yesterday, passed resolutions complimentary to General Cox, late of their faculty.

General Breckinridge is here.

Andrew [illegible], of Gainesville, committed suicide on Friday, taking arsenic.

Fires.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—The residence of Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Mr. Gordon's library, valued at $3,000, was also destroyed.

[illegible], March 7.—A destructive fire occurred in Market street at an early hour this morning. All the buildings on the south side, between [illegible] and [illegible], were destroyed.

Body Recovered.

[illegible], March 7.—The body of E. H. Low [illegible] [illegible] Virginia, was recovered to-day.

SPRINGFIELD.

Hiram E. Sickles Claims to Have Been Offered a Bribe.

The Evidence of the Accused Refutes the Statement.

Names of the Expected Canal Commissioners.

The House Committee's Amendments to the New State House Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, March 7.

THE HEALEY SLOUGH BRIBERY CASE.

As telegraphed you last night, yesterday Mr. Bond, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Healey Slough bill, with a recommendation that it pass. Mr. Parker, of Coles, followed with a minority report. He went on to attack the bill, and said that one of the friends of the bill had attempted to bribe a member on the floor, and that he would give the name of the member. Mr. Bond and other members demanded the names, when General Sickles got up and made his statement, which I have already telegraphed you. A Select Committee was ordered upon the case, every member of which I understood was opposed to the bill. An effort was made, last night, by the gentleman accused, to get the committee together, but only two of the five responded at any one time. Nothing definite, under the circumstances, could be done; but the gentlemen involved in the controversy submitted the following statements without any questions being asked:

Statement of Hiram F. Sickles: On the 27th of February last, J. F. Bonfield approached me at my seat in the House, and addressed to me these words, or words of similar import: "What will it cost, or how much must I pay to secure your vote in favor of my bill?"—meaning the bill which he (Bonfield) had before the Canal Committee, of which I was a member. I said: "I have my position on my judgment, and I will not be likely to change." Mr. Bonfield replied: "I am going to Chicago to produce documentary evidence in favor of the bill and I hope I can secure your support on my return."

Statement of J. F. Bonfield: On the 19th of February I came down to Springfield with the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the South Branch of the South Branch Canal Company." On Saturday the bill was introduced by Mr. Knickerbocker and referred to the Canal Committee, which held a meeting on Wednesday, and, after a discussion of the bill on both sides, failed to agree. Another meeting was set for Friday night. On Friday afternoon I had a conversation with Mr. Sickles. He stated to me that his objection to the bill was that the course of the canal from Lyman street to the South Fork was left to the Directors; that he thought they had too much latitude, and it was thought that the bill should be amended, making the course subject to the amendment of the Common Council. I told him I had no objection to the amendment, and that I would draw up a substitute and submit it that evening. My understanding was that was Mr. Sickles' only objection. I went to Mr. Taylor, the Chairman of the Canal Committee, and asked him for the original bill, stating that I wanted to frame a substitute with this amendment marked on it in pencil. He would not give me the bill, but let Bond have it. I then went to the Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and told him I wanted him to draft a substitute to the original bill, which he could get from Mr. Bond. I showed him the amendment I wanted, and told him it would secure Mr. Sickles' vote. On Friday evening there was a meeting of the Canal Committee, and the bill was discussed by Colonel Hough and myself. There were six members of the committee present. The next day I ascertained that the committee stood three against. I then went to Mr. Gaylord—it was a little after 11 o'clock—and asked him if he would be kind enough to give me the names of the members who voted for or against the bill, and as old so, putting Sickles in opposition to it. I expressed my surprise at Sickles' course, since I had understood the objection was met by the substitute. I then went to Mr. Munson's seat and told that gentleman I was going to Chicago, and would be the bearer of any letters he might wish to send. Having got the letters Mr. Munson said to me: "If Gaylord goes, you had better hurry up or you will be left." I would state here that Mr. Gaylord and others had requested me to go to Chicago and get additional documentary evidence tending to show the public necessity for the passage of the bill. I then passed to Mr. Sickles' seat and hurriedly said: "Mr. Sickles, I understand you voted against the bill, last evening, notwithstanding the fact that I handed in the substitute which I understood met your approbation." I said I was going to Chicago to procure additional evidence, and would like to know what further objections he had, so that I could procure the documents to refute them. He then made various objections and stated that he thought the corporators should be bound by [illegible], &c. I replied: "Mr. Sickles, I am going to Chicago, at the request of [illegible] to procure additional [illegible] evidence of the public necessity of this measure, and hope you will defer your judgment on the matter until my return," and then left him.

These are the statements of the two gentlemen, and I leave your readers to make up their own judgment. As I stated, there was not a quorum of the committee present, and my impression is that no further action will be taken.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Governor Palmer has not yet sent his nominations for Canal Commissioners, under the new law, to the Senate for confirmation, but it is understood that he has fixed upon the following gentlemen for the places: S. G. Gindele, of Chicago; Joseph Utley, of Dixon, and R. S. Goodell, of this city. The fitness and ability of these gentlemen will be recognized by all who know them.

ILL.

Several members of the General Assembly are confined to their rooms by illness, including Senator Ward, Speaker Corwin and Mr. Knickerbocker. The latter gentleman broke his toe, several days ago. The surgeon who set it did not do his work well, and he was obliged to have it re-set this morning. He will hardly be able to take his seat again during this session. Messrs. Ward and Corwin are improving, and will doubtless be in their seats to-morrow.

THE MUNSON BRIBERY.

The committee investigating the case had two or three witnesses before them, who were subjected to a pretty thorough examination. One or two more witnesses are to be heard to-morrow night, and the committee think now that they will report the case back to the House on Tuesday morning. The investigation has been a secret one, none but the parties immediately compromised being allowed to be present. Rumor states that the statements which I have heretofore made in my despatches will be found to be very near the truth. If that be so, it can easily be determined which party has been most criminal in the matter.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

I hear that a majority of the House Committee on Public Buildings are opposed to the Senate bill for continuing the work on the new State House, and will refuse to report it back. The same committee have been at work trying to improve Dinsmoor's bill, which was so laid on Friday. So as to make it acceptable the following amendments have been agreed to: They provide for three Commissioners, one of whom is to be a practical builder, to be appointed by the Governor. The Commissioners shall at once call in an architect, who has never submitted a plan or been connected in any way with the State House plans. This architect and the three Commissioners shall proceed to estimate the cost of the new building according to the plans and specifications now in the hands of the State House Commissioners, and, if, in their judgment, the new State House can be completed for $3,000,000, exclusive of what has been already been expended, the Commissioners shall be authorized to proceed with the work. If not, then the plans shall be so modified as to bring the cost within that sum. The Commissioners are authorized to employ a practical architect to superintend the construction of the work at an annual salary not to exceed $5,000. The present architect is excluded from the position. The part of Dinsmoor's bill in regard to employing the labor of convicts remains in the amended one, and I hear that it is the intention of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer to have that labor employed beyond a doubt, if the bill becomes a law.

ADJOURNMENT.

The question of adjournment was brought up in the Senate to-day, by the introduction of a resolution proposing to take a recess from Wednesday next to the 12th of April. A motion was made to suspend the rules, but, it failing of a two thirds vote, it was laid over until Monday. The general impression to-night is that the time will be changed to Thursday, and adopted; but I have been so often deceived in my predictions on this question that I now pray you will not take much stock in this.

CITY CHARTER.

The Chicago charter amendments are in the order of third reading in the Senate, and would have come up for final passage on Saturday had it not been for the illness of Senator Ward, who is still confined to his bed. When he was taken from the Senate Chamber, soon after his sudden attack of illness, he made a request to his colleague, Senator Dore, that action might be delayed upon them until Monday.

Architectural Disquisition—The Insurance Bills—Debate on the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit—The Constitutional Amendment—The State House.

From Our Special Correspondent.
SPRINGFIELD, March 6.

The architectural conformation of the House of Representatives is such, now I know that disquisitions on the profession of Vitruvius, Wren and Cochrane are not at all interesting to the outer world, and I ought not to have begun as I did. But you see we have had so much architecture and so many architects, that we have really relapsed into the barbarism of the stone period, and think and talk of nothing but this one art. I have listened to Parker, the exponent of Corinthian pilasters, and Coy, the exponent of Corinthian brass. I have heard Woodson on ogivals and finials, and I have heard Cook, of Sangamon, report on the difference between Dorian and Ionic pillars.

The reports of General John Cook, no matter the subject on which they are made, are always interesting. They deserve reading and reproduction on account of their intrinsic merit. Early in the war, General John was temporarily in command at Fort Holt. One memorable day, a little rebel gunboat came up the river, and ran backwards and forwards in front of his earthwork and made insulting demonstrations. The General commanding directed his artillerists to repair to a certain sixty-four pounder, and annihilate the insolent foe. This order the men proceeded to execute. They could not find any balls of the proper size, and they supplied the deficiency with thirty-twos. Naturally this produced astonishing results, and the shot went high, went low, but all agreed in missing the gunboat. She kept on in her wicked courses, and finally went back whence she came. The General on making his report to the Governor—he was then commanding State troops—reported that the gunboat would have been injured, or at all events sunk, if it had not been for the fact, understood by all artillerists, that there was no known angle at which a sixty-four pounder, loaded with thirty-two pound balls, could be fired to hit any moving object.

So—returning to my subject—everyone here talks architecture, and it is easy to see how I begun as I did. What I wanted to say was that, owing to the small size of the galleries, men are allowed free access to that portion of the floor of the House between the doors and the rear row of seats. This small space is called the lobby—incorrectly enough. There go those persons who desire to listen to the deliberations of the House, a thing which cannot be done in the galleries where the ladies hold discussions as tumultuous as those at Library Hall, and also those persons who belong to the lower class of lobbyists. For not all lobbyists are alike. There are those of the first class, like Doctor —— and Colonel —— and Judge —— and General——after whom members run, and then others who run after members. The first despise the last.

Into this little space these second-class fellows push, and, crowding up to the railing which separates them from the members, watch what is going on. When it is something in which they are not concerned, they sit upon this railing, converse with the legislators, and sometimes inadvertantly spit in their hats. But when a pet measure comes up they signal their representatives; they try to force past the Doorkeeper, and they fill the hands of the pages with notes. They nod and wink and make signs, and when a member comes to them they, with eager faces, surround him and pour into his ears a torrent of words.

It was understood at Chicago, the other day, that the Legislature would pass a general fire and marine assurance law. At once the representatives of various irresponsible concerns packed up and came down here. When I walked into the Leland House yesterday morning, I saw these individuals flying around in pursuit of certain members, and I knew there was to be trouble when they were abroad.

At 10 o'clock the house took up the various insurance bills. One of them was the measure originally introduced by Mr. Bailey, of Stephenson, another a substitute reported by the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and still another, a substitute for the substitute offered by Mr. Reynolds. The other day, when he presented it, he was warm in its advocacy. These various bills were taken up, and Bailey moved that Reynolds' be adopted as a compromise measure, and he hoped it would be adopted without amendment, since the delay of a day might defeat it.

These people whom I had seen at the Leland House, were now in the lobby, and were in a frantic state of excitement. Dinsmoor, a malcontent by nature, was the first to find fault, and he was followed by Reynolds, who vowed that if a certain amendment was not made he must vote against his own pet measure. Taylor was standing in the lobby surrounded with a crowd of bogus insurance men, and was explaining to them with all his eloquence what was to be done. Burnett was excited, and was receiving instruction from Dinsmoor. Messrs. Taylor and Reynolds obeyed the outside pressure, fought the fight and won it, and if no bill is passed, respectable insurance men will know who to thank for it.

The House listened the other day to a very sensible, but outrageously funny, speech from Mr. Sumner of Winnebago, the farmer representative of an agricultural community. He is a man with a homely face, surrounded with a bristling hedge of blackish gray hair, and when he speaks he shoves his spectacles up on his forehead, where they glitter and shine in a most provocative manner. A bill came up to change the time of holding court in the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, which is composed of the counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago, and he assailed it on the ground that our term begun in his county in April, when his people were seeding and sowing. Then he went on in language peculiarly funny, because so at variance with his own looks and gesticulations, to talk of Winnebago, that maiden in her teens, sitting in the lap of Rock River, who, honest, virtuous and chaste, had never swerved in her devotion to freedom. But since Winnebago was not in the same Congressional District with the other counties, and since the Judge of the circuit wanted to put on the coat of E. B. Washburne, which would not fit him; no, sir, the garment could not be shaped to suit him, he did not pay his vows to the maiden Winnebago, but [illegible] that [illegible] Jo Daviess, and also Stephenson, abandoned by her mother in infancy, and which had been flirting and coquetting, yes, coquetting with the cause of liberty. The Judge, too, was opposed to working in July. He was like the speaker's dog, which wanted to get in the shade when it was hot.

Bailey spoke in reply, but the House felt something was due to the gentleman from Winnebago, and by an overwhelming majority voted down the obnoxious bill. If he had kept quiet not two votes would have been cast against it. I did not at first think very much of him, but as the session advanced his sterling good qualities became apparent. He is utterly honest, the very soul of integrity, endowed with great common sense, and a good, hard worker. Yesterday, when the vote was taken on the constitutional amendment, he made the briefest and best speech there uttered. He said that he voted yes without mental reservation and without hesitancy. That question under consideration had been a dead issue in Winnebago County this many a year. The people of his county could not do better than to return the plain and honest old farmer, who has worked as well as any, and who made the most effective speech of the session.

The only Democrat who spoke at any length when the vote was taking on the adoption of the amendment, was Judge Woodson, of Greene. It was understood that debate was to be limited to five minutes, but a natural courtesy was extended to a gentleman of his age, kindly disposition and undoubted ability, and he spoke far beyond the allotted term. His remarks brought the old days back, and I thought I listened once more to the speeches which were heard in the halls of Congress in 1860 and 1861. He went over the old ground so often trodden by Mason, Davis, Hunter, and others. He, too, has learned nothing, and I wager that he has not read a single speech since he finished studying the Congressional Globe for the years I have mentioned. Phillips and Saltonstall, physicians both, and who voted against the Dissecting bill, took high moral ground, and borrowing from Mott, Voorhies and Brooks, proceeded to defend the Caucasian. Is Brown County, whence Phillips comes, isolated? Are there railroads there? He resorted to the old Bible arguments, and degraded the colored man by quotations from the Holy Writ. It was there said that the hairs on the head of every man were numbered. But negroes had wool. Hence they were not men—that is, white men. Then, too, Canaan was accursed. Then, too, miscegenation would ensue. The blood corpuscles of a white man were different from those of an African, though how the dear man, who never looked through a microscope in his life—since they are not mentioned in the Bible ever came to know it, I cannot conceive.

Dr. Saltonstall clothed himself in the mantle of Jeremiah, and proceeded to unfold the hopeless future, proclaiming "woe, woe, woe unto thee, oh America." There was to be miscegenation. The accursed millions of Yankee doughfaces who had forced the negroes to fight to save their own miserable lives, would go on in their unhallowed career. The republic would sink below the level of Mexico, the inferior race dragging down the superior. He quoted history, and told them how Babylon and Troy town fell, and I think he said something about San Domingo. For a marvel, he forgot John Brown. He concluded by the statement that we were all going down, down into a bottomless gulf, and the members on the Republican side cried out in melancholy chorus, "Good bye, doctor." The two smartest of the junior members on the Democratic side, Ross of Fulton, and Burnett of Gallatin, said nothing.

General John Cook's State House bill is dead, and for it there is no resurrection. The Coroner's jury, composed of the citizens of Springfield, have brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against General John, who is not as popular in this community as the present President by a long shot. They solemnly aver that what with the unholy alliances he entered into, and the bargains he made, he would have killed the moral law if it had had to be adopted.

The bill might have passed the House, notwithstanding all these trecites, if it had not been for the most ill-advised and foolish speech of the session. I know that is saying much for any speech, but it is true. It was made by Mr. Parker, of Coles, an overbearing, violent and foolish man. He attempted to hector and bully those members who still persisted in opposition to this bill, and closed by flatly accusing Van Osdel of perjury. Such a charge against such a man was fatal to the maker. Cook, of Lake, who had for years been intimately connected with the gentleman thus attacked, at once sprung to his feet, and with great feeling defended him from the aspersions of Mr. Parker, who had, with unblushing mendacity, misstated facts, garbled letters, and invented calumnies. The speech and the reply did the business. Several members, disgusted with this attempt to coerce them, at once changed front. Many of the Democrats, seeing that Buckmaster had no chance, felt themselves relieved from all obligations to support the measure, and went plumply against it. The moment it was seen that it was defeated, Bond, Lawson and Munson jumped to their feet, and with great best demanded to change their votes. General Cook sat forlorn and desolate. He had been hopeful to the last. He could not believe that all his coalitions were to go for naught. When the vote was announced, he sunk back into his seat, utterly overcome. Some members spoke to him, but he heeded them not.

"The airy castle melteth into air,
The dome dissolved, the bright walls fade away."

Out of sympathy for a stricken brother, the House adjourned in silence. It is understood that all he asks of the Legislature now is to allow him to be buried in the basement of the unfinished State House. They cannot refuse the simple prayer. There let him sleep, his only epitaph "Yeas, 27; nays, 50."

It is understood that the Democrats will vote in a body against the Senate bill, and if it passes at all, it will be with amendments.

The eloquence of Sumner was funny and convincing; that of Munson ridiculous and forceless. I mention it, indeed, only to bring in one of his curious jumbling of Shakspeare and the Bible. He went on in his lachrymose way, with tears in his voice, and a handkerchief in his hand, and informed the listening house that the Philistines had crept in among us, and that bribery was the green-eyed monster that had entered the Garden of Eden and seduced the first couple. Now it is demanding a great deal to ask belief in this story, but it is true, and Munson will confirm it. The official reporter was incited to alter the phraseology, but Munson stood by the eternal truth of history—a green-eyed monster it was, and a green-eyed monster it must remain. As to the question at issue between him and other individuals, touching the receipt of certain moneys, I have nothing to say, since it is stated that the matter is to be fully investigated. The issue is made, and it is to be determined which one tempted the other.

I will permit myself just one general remark on the subject of bribery, which may may interest these members. When a person who has been acquainted with a member, and who ought to have known better, offers him a bribe, it is in every way a flagrant insult—it is a blow from a friendly hand, and the proper way to resent it is to maltreat the insulter, and then let the matter pass, mentioning it no more than you would any other insult. If he chooses to refer to it, well and good. But in this astonishing place where all are supposed to be venal, it is not well to fly into a passion when a stranger offers money. He is simply complying with the custom of the country. He proposes what he thinks is a legitimate bargain. It is best, in the politest way in the world, to tell him that he has made a mistake, and that you do not do business in that way. If he repeats the offence, then treat him despitefully, so that his mother's son will know that he has made a mistake, but to go before the House, with all the airs of wounded virtue, and make a parade of honesty, is in horrible bad taste. It is very rococo. Elsewhere, men who are insulted do not complain—they take care of themselves. To come in here, and prate of green-eyed monsters, and Philistines, and dramatically march up to the Clerk's desk, and hand over the wages of sin and then strut back again and talk some more of the wiles of the seducer! I must confess that those members pass my comprehension.

FORT WAYNE.

Business Change—Religious—Revenue Collections.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 7.

Messrs. Skinner & Willard, of the Gazette, have retired from the Gazette firm, having sold their interests to Messrs. Irwin, Cullston & Bassett.

Rev. J. R. Stone commenced his labors as pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, to-day.

The Internal Revenue collections made in this district, by W. H. Withers, for the month of February, amount to $3,138.63.

THE FAR WEST.

Rejoicing at Denver—Indians Desiring Peace—The Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A Denver despatch says that the city was illuminated on Friday night, and there was great rejoicing over the passage of the Denver Pacific Railroad bill.

A Santa Fe despatch says five Comanche Chiefs have agreed there. They claim that they represent fifteen hundred lodges of the Comanches, formerly hostile, and are now ready to surrender and make peace. They will wait a reply from the Indian Bureau as to their future.

An Omaha despatch says Dr. Morrill, a prominent physician and member of high standing in the Presbyterian church, being implicated in the Crowell Hall seminary seduction case, has been expelled from the church, after a lengthy trial.

The train bound on the Union Pacific Railroad, which has been so long blocked by snow in the Black Hills, passed through to the terminus on Saturday. The eastward-bound train reached Laramie this afternoon.

Close of the Indian War—The Hostile Indians Completely Subdued—General Sheridan.

FORT HAYES, March 6.—The Indian war has closed. General Sheridan and staff arrived here this afternoon, from Medicine Bluff Creek, Feb. 24. General Custer, with the Seventh Cavalry and Nineteenth Kansas Volunteers, remained behind, with orders to move along the south side of the Washita Mountains, to the headwaters of Red River, thence north to Washita, thence to Camp Supply, at the Junction of Beaver and Wolf Rivers.

Affairs at Medicine Bluff Creek were in a highly satisfactory condition. The Indians are confident they can find protection at no season of the year, and the campaign has proved a salutary lesson. There is not a hostile Indian in the limits of the department. The refractory tribes have been entirely subdued. The few that have not yet come in have been driven far out of the department. The troops are in fine health. Weather cold.

Camp Supply, at the forks of the North Canadian, will be kept up for the present. Before reaching this point the General met a courier sent with the telegraphic announcement of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General. His arrival was entirely a surprise. He leaves by a special train to-morrow for Fort Leavenworth. Thence, immediately, he goes to Washington, whither he has been summoned by telegraph.

ST. LOUIS.

Mike McCoole vs Tom Allen—Railroad Shares Knocked Down—Commissions Issued—One of Johnson's Last Acts—Military Orders—Railroad to Denver.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Reported in sporting circles that a match for $1,000 has been made between Mike McCoole and Tom Allen, to come off soon. McCoole is to whip Allen in one hour and a half or forfeit the stake.

The Sheriff of this county sold, to-day, under an execution against Jackson County, 750 shares of the Missouri Pacific Railroad stock, at $35 per share.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Governor McClurg has issued commissions to county officers of several of the counties which were denied representation in the Legislature. United States District Attorney Noble has received orders from Washington to nolle prosequi the cases of another batch of indicted whiskey ring men of that city. The order is signed by President Johnson.

General Buchanan, of Louisiana, has been ordered to join Light Battery K, First Artillery. Brigadier General Grierson, in command of Kansas, and also the First Regiment of Infantry, in the same place, as soon as it is relieved by the Second Infantry.

John D. Perry, President of the Denver Road, has about completed arrangements for the completion of that road from its present terminus at Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, a distance of 300 miles.

Governor Harvey, of Kansas; Colonel Morrison, Special Mail Agent for Kansas and New Mexico, and several other prominent gentlemen of Kansas and Missouri, left here yesterday for Washington.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Yellow Fever—Opposition to the Darien Canal Treaty.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings $385,000 in specie, and California newspapers of February 15.

South American advices are of little importance. Yellow fever still rages on the lower coast of Peru.

The Colombian Congress rejected the proposition to annul the decree banishing Mosquera's core.

The leading journal of Bogota opposed the Darien canal treaty, and it is said the Congress will reject it; but the arguments adduced against the treaty are very weak, and it is evident that the main object is to get all the money possible from the United states.

From Central America comes the news that Duenas has been elected President of Salvador, and that the shock of earthquake was felt in the city of that name on February 3.

THE SOUTH.

Louisiana to be Governed Economically—The Recent Boat Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The State authorities say that no more bonds will be issued, and that Governor Warmouth will approve no acts of the Legislature granting subsidies to internal improvements. They state that they have resolved to accept the policy confining the expenditures to the absolute requirements of the government.

A later report from southwest Pass states that the sinking of the Parthenon was not caused by her collision with the towboat Heroine, but she had six feet of water in her when towed off the bar, and she sank in five fathoms of water. There were $1,700 in specie on board. The specie and a portion of the cotton were saved. The vessel was insured in foreign offices.

A MEAN SWINDLE.

An Aged Couple Victimized—Two Confidence Men Relieve Them of $400.

From the Cleveland Leader, March 4.

On Monday last, Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, two elderly people, left their home in Seneca Falls, N. Y., to visit their two married daughters in Iowa. Between Buffalo and Cleveland they were talking together of their affairs at home, and of the pleasures they anticipated from their proposed visit, not paying attention to two men who sat behind them, but who were intently listening to every word. At length, after he had become sufficiently posted in regard to the names, home, destination and circumstances of the old people, one of the scamps approached them and courteously inquired if they were from Seneca Falls. They replied affirmatively, whereupon he asked if they were acquainted with a man in that place by the name of [illegible]. The husband answered that that was his name. The confidence man feigning great surprise, remarked that he was a merchant in Janesville, Iowa, and was acquainted with their married daughter who lived there, and that he had promised her, when he left for New York, that he would stop at Seneca Falls on his way back and call and see them. But he could not do so, owing to pressing business, he was obliged to forego that pleasure. Quite naturally Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield were delighted to meet a friend of their daughter and readily entered into conversation. When the train approached Cleveland they stated to him that he would be compelled to stop over in this city in order to look after the shipping of $3,600 worth of goods which he had purchased and requested them to wait with him, promising to pay all extra expenses for the sake of having their company to [illegible]. [illegible] portunity to see this city, but his wife wished to hurry on. Consent was given, however, to the delay and when they reached Cleveland they also found and went into one of the waiting rooms, [illegible] [illegible].

THE NEW CABINET.

Comments of the Newspapers.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 6.

The President surprised everybody yesterday. If his Cabinet secret had not been so well kept, the nation and conjecture about him would have been hideous. It is very certain that his Cabinet appointments will not cause "the party" to overflow with gushings of joy and break forth into songs of thanksgiving. "The party" is not quite the country, though some spasmodic partisan of the ex-governor persuasion have proclaimed it so; and the disposition of the populace will presently appear.

Washburne's appointment as Secretary of State testifies the strong feeling of personal friendship that Grant entertains for him. If it had not been for the great confidence that Washburne had in Grant, and the zeal with which he worked for him, somebody else would have been inaugurated President of the United States on the day before yesterday. Grant is fully sensible of this, and has the manliness to make no reserve in acknowledgment of his great trust.

It is natural that Grant should look upon Washburne as a wise man. He knows him to be an honest and generous man, simple in his habits, emphatic in his ways, and intent upon the good of the people. We suppose he has said to Washburne he could have whatever he wanted; and Washburne has thought it well to take the place that, in the traditions of politicians, is called the first. Recently, Washburne's health has been very bad. He spent the summer of 1868 in Europe, travelling for his health, and since that time has taken a lively interest in European matters. It has been considered one of the signs of the times that his writing table has been covered with books and maps of Europe. It has been credited with an ambition to be Minister to France, and it is highly probable that he will relinquish the State Department to go to Europe with his accumulated honors.

The most remarkable appointment is that of A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury. The name of the great New York dry goods merchant is familiar to the country. He is the richest man in America, with, perhaps, the exception of Wm. B. Astor, and has made it all himself. His fortune is the largest ever accumulated in this country, in mercantile pursuits, or in any other way, by one man. His wealth is variously estimated at from thirty to sixty millions of dollars, and his income at from one to four millions per annum. His age is about sixty-five, and though he closely supervises his vast business, it is one of his peculiarities never to seem to be in a hurry.

His relations with General Grant have been intimate and kindly for several years. About three years ago the writer of this article had business with Mr. Stewart, in his private office, in the wholesale store, corner of Chambers street and Broadway, New York. The office overlooks the City Hall Park and the furniture was plain and worn. The only ornament on the walls, when we saw them, was a superb photograph of General Grant, and Mr. Stewart spoke of him with a warmth and satisfaction that were agreeable to witness. It is not so strange that Grant should have offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Stewart as it is that Stewart should have accepted it. Grant is well known to have a great regard for New York, and he has made up his mind that a man capable of accumulating a fortune of half a hundred millions is a good financier, and would be above the temptation of speculating in office. He will tell him, as he told Phil Sheridan, to "push things."

It was stated some time ago, and we had reason to believe the information entirely reliable, that Mr. Stewart had favored, in decided terms, the appointment of David A. Wells to the office that he is himself accepted, and it would not be surprising if, after a time, he withdrew from the toils of office and made way for Wells.

The Pennsylvania protectionists will be greatly exasperated by Stewart's appointment, and if they manage to crop up any exhibition about it, they will show their capacity for organization.

General Cox, of Ohio was not singled out by the Washington gossip as the coming man, though it was known to many that Grant had, on many occasions, manifested friendly confidence in him. Not six months ago, information had been conveyed to General Cox that he was to be nominated for a Cabinet office, and the first information he had was that his name was on the bulletin boards.

The office of Secretary of the Interior is not regarded by importance to any in the Cabinet except that of the Secretary of the Treasury. The duties are very laborious, and the responsibilities great. In our judgment General Cox is, in a distinguished degree, qualified for the position. He is of fair experience, and ability and integrity in a far above exceptional. He is a soldier and scholar, a man of large experience in both civil and military affairs and his force of character, talent, integrity, great firmness, clearness of mind, and good will. [illegible] [illegible] who will be a recognized power in the Administration. Upon the expiration of his term as Governor he declined renomination, and removed to this city, where he engaged in the practice of the law, and he has achieved professional success. He has for some months been associated in business with General H. L. Burnet.

The last comments throughout the country, the people who have been associated officially will be satisfied with Grant's Cabinet, but those who contribute to the support of the government rather than depend upon it for subsistence, will be satisfied that Grant means business.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury is the most important in the Cabinet. For this General Grant has selected Mr. A. T. Stewart, a leading and widely known dry goods merchant of New York city, who has accumulated great wealth by trade. Mr. Stewart brings to the office the qualities which have been most conspicuously manifested by those who have been successful in the management of large business, and which he might be expected to fit him for entering upon the duty of reforming the service which allows more than a quarter of millions of taxes to slip through the machinery of collection.

It is known that Mr. Stewart will enter with zeal upon the work of discovering that the taxes which are levied shall be added to the revenues of the government. His experience in importing goods and the illegitimate competition he has had to contend with from goods that have evaded the duties, will give him an intelligent zeal in reforming the New York Custom House, in which frauds have been making a progress which threatens the absorption of the revenue that has taken place in the internal revenue. In one of his last reports Secretary McCulloch estimated the imports that escape duties at over one hundred millions. No observer will estimate that any considerable part of this is done by border smuggling. The bulk of it is carried on by fraud and corruption in the New York Custom House.

The honest collection of the revenue from customs and from excise, will give us, on the present law, a handsome surplus to apply on the principal of the public debt. There is at this time a practical financial question that excels in importance that of the collection of the revenue. On the matter of currency, it is understood that Mr. Stewart is in favor of a restoration of specie and specie payments at once, as the means of trade. This, we suppose, is the view of the great majority of the people. It is to be supposed, of course, that he is in favor of the restoration of coin as the medium in trade, without any ruinous disturbance of the measure of existing contracts.

The office of Secretary of the Interior is next in importance. For this General Grant has chosen ex-Governor J. D. Cox, of Ohio, an excellent and distinguished officer in the war, a man who has a faculty for business organization, an admirable executive officer, a man of unquestioned integrity, and who will bring a conscientious zeal to any duty which he undertakes. The selection is honorable to both parties, and excellent for the country.

The nomination of E. B. Washburne to the office of Secretary of State is what might be expected from the personal relations existing between him and General Grant. Mr. Washburne has long held a high post in the House of Representatives, by virtue of his personal qualities.

Three of the members, namely, Stewart, Borie and Hoar, have not before been in public life in any political capacity. General Cox had retired from public life and was achieving success in the profession of the law. It will be observed that the Cabinet was selected more for business qualities than for political weight or for a partisan following. If it shall be proved to have the business capacity, the political considerations will take care of themselves.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The names of the Cabinet officers nominated by the President, and promptly confirmed by the Senate, give all needed assurance to the country that the new administration is to be conducted in exact accord with the inaugural address, and in entire harmony with the great party of progress and of fealty to the government, which the people so nobly endorsed at the autumnal elections. The constitutional advisers whom General Grant has selected are not only men of marked ability, but of experience eminently qualifying them for their responsible trusts. We do not look upon political adherence to a party as of necessity a prerequisite for qualification to ministerial offices, which are largely advisory in their nature, for the great ideas of fitness and of trustworthiness should be the prevailing, if not the only guide to their selection. But when these qualities are combined with well-established political records, in accordance with the ruling powers selected by the people, there is a propriety and a strength assured, that appeal for a favorable judgment to all men. The new Cabinet fully meets all these conditions, and is an added proof of the sincerity of the President, and a surety of his political principles, which will give great satisfaction to the loyal voters who elected him. There is no doubt about these men—no uncertain questioning of their attitudes when the government was in peril—and no latent distrust to be evoked lest the President may be misled by specious councils, or entrapped by artful snares set to betray him into the paths of blinded policy. Instead of supporting him by a [illegible] cabal, they strengthen him by their courage in the [illegible] of principle. The last hope of his opponents is struck down by a blow with these nominations, and we shall hear no more prophecies of emasculated Conservatism, born always of cowardice, and leading to disaster.

Elihu B. Washburne, Secretary of State, born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816, was by trade a printer, studied law at Harvard University, and settled at Galena, Ill., in 1840. He made a good record at the bar, and was first elected Congressman as Representative in the Thirty-third Congress in 1852, having been re-elected at every election since. He acquired the title of "Father of the House" in the Thirty-eighth Congress, having served continuously longer than any other member. He has been a member of most important committees, serving for years as Chairman on Commerce. In the last Congress he has been Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and by his faithfulness gained the appellation of the "Watch Dog of the Treasury." His devotion to the government during the war, and his confidential relations with President Lincoln; his sound and consistent character as a politician of the extreme Republican school; his devoted friendship to General Grant, are all too well known to need more than a reference. His practical acquaintance with all the minutiae of the government for nearly a score of years, aided by his capacity and strong good judgment will qualify him for the important portfolio.

A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, is the famous New York merchant. His business capacity is unequalled, and his financial abilities are of the first order. His wealth is a guarantee against [illegible] temptations to the government, while his integrity is unquestioned. He has been the mainstay of the government through all its struggles, in times of its necessities, advancing hundreds of thousands of dollars at a time from his private fortune, to replenish the Treasury. He is a Scotchman by birth, and has resided in this country for years. He will administer the affairs of the nation as well as he has his own, be will equal his chief in renown. It is possible, however, that Mr. Stewart will regard the appointment as a sufficient compliment to his integrity, devoted patriotism and ability, and decline it.

From the St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

President Grant, or whoever plans so little can be known in advance of their execution, has certainly succeeded in surprising the country by his Cabinet appointments. On the whole, the surprise is probably not so agreeable one to the public or the party, for it is not a strong council and carries no great weight in political estimation. We can hardly consider the President entirely fortunate himself; for, likely as he may owe to party for his election, his promotion to successive posts of honor and trust has not been without the assistance of individuals; and it would have been courtesy to remember in his early [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

and William H. Seward. At this time, particularly, a man of large calibre, a comprehensive mind and of a [illegible] at least a little diplomatic experience would seem to us to be required. Some of the most interesting international questions that have ever been discussed are now in process of settlement, or are about to arise—such as the Alabama and kindred claims, and the protection of naturalized American citizens in foreign countries. Mr. Washburne though he has been in Congress some sixteen or sixteen consecutive years, has never even been a sub-member or member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but has devoted his Congressional labors almost exclusively to commercial and financial matters, being Chairman of the Committee on Commerce during four terms, and more recently Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. But he was chosen to be Premier of the new administration, and no doubt will make a strong effort to achieve a reputation of a statesman. Mr. Washburne has been considered somewhat extreme in politics, yet it is only fair to say that he has had an eye for the "jobs" and "steals" of Radicals as any man in Congress, and has thus come to be called "the Watch-Dog of the Treasury." Washburne was borne in Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, September 23, 1816, and belongs to a family, some of whom are noted for political aspirations, he commenced life as a printer, studied law at Harvard and moving West he practiced at Galena, Illinois, the same town where Grant once lived. Mr. W. has always shown great faith and confidence in Grant, and he was the prime mover in the revival of the office of Lieutenant General that it might be conferred on his protege.

Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, named for the Treasury Department, is a native of Ireland. He came to the United States in 1823, and the first occupation in which he engaged was that of a teacher. But he had no taste of the vocation, and not wanting in general intelligence. Changing his vocation to that of a merchant, from a small beginning, by dint of forecast and industry, he became in his line, one of the first if not the first merchant in the world. Although famous for his wealth at the beginning of the war, his largest accumulations have probably been made since that period; and it is said that while he is a model merchant, he is also not without the polish and liberality of a gentleman.

Mr. Stewart, in his party relations, was originally a Democrat. It would seem that, during the war, he imbibed feelings of admiration for General Grant, and that between the two a warm friendship ensued. He was among the first who moved for General Grant's nomination; and, taking a deep interest in his success, contributed liberally and devoted himself actively to secure his election. He is now sixty-five years of age. His appointment, though from the wealth and supposed influence of Mr. Stewart it will inspire financial confidence among business men, will be very likely to displease the politicians of New York, whether belonging to one or the other faction of the Radical party.

From the Cleveland Herald.

President Grant effectually smashed the slates of all the Cabinet makers in the list of names he sent in to the Senate. The guesses of the shrewdest political figurers were as wide of the mark as were those of the veriest tyro in politics. We had remarked a few days since that some of his appointments would take the country completely by surprise, he predicted what has taken place. The politicians are not only grievously disappointed in their conjectures, but find themselves completely ignored in the selection of the members of the Cabinet. The "war horses" of the party are turned out to grass, and the political leaders find themselves leaning off in the wrong direction. The Cabinet is made of new timber, some of it selected from utterly unexpected quarters.

It was well understood that E. B. Washburne would have a place in the Cabinet, if he chose to accept it, and his appointment to the important position of Secretary of State will cause very little surprise. It is known that President Grant has some very decided views in regard to our foreign affairs, and that the tricks and dodges of ordinary diplomacy will find little favor in his eyes. He has no appreciation of the diplomatic maxim that the use of language is to conceal thought, and believes in dealing promptly and sharply with infractions of international rights and courtesies. Mr. Washburne is undoubtedly familiar with his chief's views on these points, and will impress them upon the conduct of his department.

It is easy to forsee that the Alabama negotiations will be carried forward in an utterly different spirit from that with which they have been conducted, and that unless full reparation is speedily made for the wrongs done us by Great Britain during the late war, the only precedent for this action of the country will be the fate of the Ashburton treaty. This will be [illegible] followed at the earliest opportunity, and it will go hard but Americans, smarting under a sense of past wrongs will better the instructions. Under the new administration the United States will be a power not to be trifled with, but to be respected and feared.

The appointment of A. T. Stewart to Secretary of the Treasury is the one that will probably give occasion to most discussion. Mr. Stewart has been a successful merchant, and has built up a fortune of millions out of nothing by unremitting industry, keen foresight and shrewd business tact. The President probably judged that one who could manage with success the gigantic financial operations involved in a large commercial firm would be likely to possess the abilities requisite for the successful management of the national finances. Mr. Stewart is a liberal and active supporter of the Union cause during the war, and has been one of the foremost men in promoting the success of the Republican party in its recent campaign, though not a professed politician. His known sympathies are with the sentiment expressed in the inaugural, that "no repudiation of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place." Both principle and interest bind the new Secretary of the Treasury to a policy that will maintain the public credit untarnished and unimpeached.

The appointment of General J. D. Cox as Secretary of the Interior is one that will command universal approval. No better appointment could have been made. General Cox is scrupulously honest, firm in purpose, and of unwavering integrity. Under his management the land jobbers and Indian Agency thieves will find their occupation gone, or too perilous to be undertaken. The Army and the Interior Department will be in thorough accord in the treatment of the Indian question, and we look for an honest and economical administration of the great public farm, and a just and vigorous Indian policy. In the appointment of General Cox, President Grant has done credit to himself, honor to Ohio, and a great service to the country.

As we have said, this Cabinet was not down on anybody's "slate," and is emphatically not a political Cabinet. For that reason the public will be inclined to give it a fair trial before pronouncing judgment on the materials of its composition. It will not be forgotten that President Grant announced his intention of removing any member who showed his unfitness for the place to become demoralized.

All the Cabinet appointments were promptly confirmed by the Senate, so that the doubt, that was born of the wish, that a disagreement would occur between the Senate and the Executive, has been strangled in its birth.

The brighter day for the Republic has dawned at last.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Rarely or never in the history of this government has an official announcement been awaited with keener anxiety than has that of the men chosen to form the Cabinet of the silent, dignified soldier, who, on Thursday, became the President of the republic. As far as he had kept his counsels in his own breast, so also he has done in peace, and until the Clerk of the Senate rose on yesterday to unlock the august riddle, the country could only conjecture as to the chosen men would be. The anxiety is past and the Cabinet nominations are before the country. A more surprising group, one which should more fully set at naught all the anticipations and predictions of politicians and the press, could hardly have been named. To many, the announcement will bring a feeling of keen disappointment, for every man has his ideals, and a model cabinet has lived in a million minds since the hour of the Chicago Convention. One idea above all others is expressed by General Grant in his selection of a cabinet. He counts no schisms and wranglings in his official family. His Cabinet are men with no policies of their own to develop. Like the second Cabinet of Jackson, his lieutenants have been chosen from among his personal friends, men who will do his bidding, men of quiet, sterling strength. He feels that the responsibility of his administration rests upon his own shoulders and while hold accountable for results he claims the control of the means.

The selection of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the distinguished New York merchant, for the responsible and important position of Secretary of the Treasury, was not wholly unexpected, it having been rumored for a week or more past in New York financial circles, that General Grant had fixed upon Mr. Stewart to be his finance minister, the report obtaining some credence from the well known intimate personal relations existing between the President elect and Mr. Stewart. The eminent importance of this branch of the government, which is rather to increase than diminish in the years to come, and the keenly felt necessity of placing at its head a man whose views and policy shall be sufficiently enlightened enlarged and progressive to at once maintain and strengthen the credit of the nation and restore the country to a sound financial basis, have induced very great solicitude among the mass of the people, and especially the business portion, as to who might be chosen for the distinguished trust, and we doubt if any other position in the Cabinet was awaited with so general or intense a public anxiety. While there are unquestionably a number of eminent gentlemen in the Republican party whom President Grant might have called to this position with satisfaction to the country, and while the fact that he has thought proper to ignore the claims of these may be regarded by many as somewhat extraordinary, yet we anticipate a general and hearty approval of the choice he has made.

MR. STEWART AND THE TREASURY ACT OF 1789.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The New York Union League Club has found a law, passed eighty years ago, which they will present against the acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury by Mr A. T. Stewart. The law is supposed to forbid the acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury by one concerned in trade. Stewart is certainly a merchant, and would probably need to render the National Treasury than abandon his private business. And it is not likely the present Congress would repeal the law of '89 for his sake.

The Clean Shirt Question.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I would like to know if the husbands of our strong-minded females are obliged to wear their shirts six weeks. I heard Miss Dickinson say the other night, at Library Hall, that she did not like the men, because they wear their shirts six weeks, a new idea to me altogether. Well, I suppose the judges all men by the men she associates with and of course they are too; others than the husbands of her style of manner. I felt like telling her that men don't all wear their linen six weeks; but she out not to blame the men, for if their wives have so much politics to attend to that they cannot get time to wash their husbands shirts they are not to blame. I suppose they would like a clean shirt oftener poor fellows. And if "Patriot" tells the truth in the Times (and who doubts him?) there is a prospect of the poor fellows having the shirts the other men. I really hope Judge Bradwell and Mr. Loomis will attend to the duty assigned them, and see that they have a clean shirt oftener than once in six weeks.

A LADY,
who believes too many women abuse the rights they already have.

Dry Goods.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 136 Lake-st., Will Continue in their present Store for Three Weeks Longer, after which they will remove to their new premises, Nos. 118 and 120 State-st. Until they remove, the sale of their PRESENT STOCK at Greatly REDUCED PRICES will be continued. In order to open their New Store with a completely NEW STOCK OF GOODS, decided BARGAINS are offered.

Kid Gloves.

FRENCH KID GLOVES! The subscribers have just received a full assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Kid Gloves, in colored, White, Light and Black, Of the well-known manufacture of TRIFOUSSE & CO., Which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices. PASSAVANT & CO., 140 Duane-st., New York, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Boots and Shoes.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES. I. P. FARNUM, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer, 10 LAKE-ST.

Real Estate for Sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF BLAIR, NEBRASKA. A limited number of lots in the new town of Blair, Washington County, Nebraska, will be offered for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. [illegible] W. W. WALKER, Supt. Sioux City & Pacific R. R. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE. HYDE PARK! TWENTY ACRES, near South Side Park and I. C. R. R. Ground high, fine grove, location good. GEO. W. WAITE & SON. 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE. [illegible] acres on Sixty-first-st., running from Indiana to Kankakee-av. $30,000. By JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 160 Madison-st.

FOR SALE, AT ONLY $100 PER ACRE. Forty acres of beautiful high land, fenced, and well watered, only three miles from new city limits. [illegible] Washington-st.

Fence Wire.

Fence Wire. 10,000 BUNDLES BEST QUALITY FENCE WIRE, NOS. 8 & 9. 150 KEGS FENCE STAPLES. FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES BY WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 179 & 181 Randolph-st.

Lecture.

LECTURE. The Young Men's (Library) Association. FREDERICK DOUGLASS Will Deliver a Lecture on Monday, March 8th, 1869, in Library Hall. Subject: "William the Silent." [illegible]

Bankers and Brokers.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW YORK. STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms. INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks. ADVANCES made on all marketable securities. CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest. COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES. LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

THEO. S. CASE, Pres. L. K. THACHER, Vice Pres. W. S. IDE, Cashier. Commercial Bank of Kansas City, Mo. Capital Stock, $100,000. [illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC. ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! A Special Conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY No. 19, K. T., this (MONDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for Work on Order of K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

MASONIC. LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M. Special Convocation THIS (Monday) EVENING [illegible] E. S. TUCKER, Secretary.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK. Open Afternoon and Evening. ICE LIKE A MIRROR.

Flax Seed.

Screened Flax Seed. [illegible]

To Rent.

Splendid River Lot To Rent. [illegible]

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Cash Capital and Assets, - - - $17,000,000. CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE, 122 LA SALLE-ST. This Company insures to the amount of $50,000, on first-class Risks, and in addition to the ordinary Fire Policies issues Perpetual Policies, Rent Policies and Floating Policies. WILLIAM WARREN, General Agent for Northwestern States.

Machinery.

Mt. Vernon Iron Works, Kokosing Iron Works. STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, Locomotive, Tubular and Flue Boilers, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Portable Grist Mills and Bolts, WATER WHEELS, MILL STONES, AND FLOURING MILL MACHINERY. Also, a heavy stock direct from the Factories, for the trade, at New York and Boston prices. Rubber and Leather BELTING AND HOSE. Emerson's Patent Movable Tooth Saws, H. Disston & Sons' Solid Tooth CIRCULAR SAWS. BOLTING CLOTHS and Mill Furnishing Goods. PLANS AND DRAWINGS executed, and Millwrights sent direct from the Works, to erect Engines and Mills. All Machinery and Goods guaranteed to give satisfaction. Send for circulars. Address the proprietors, C. & J. COOPER & CO., 88 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

J. A. FAY & CO., SALESROOM, No. 44 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Manufacturers of every variety of WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Viz: WOODWORTH PLANERS AND MATCHERS, SASH MOULDING, Mortising, Tenoning and Boring Machines, Scroll-Saws, Wheel Machines, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings. G. T. ORTON, Manager.

LANE & BODLEY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND MILL WORK, Portable Circular Saw Mills, [illegible] Patent Lath and Shingle Machines, [illegible] HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY, Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines. SHAFTING [illegible] LANE & BODLEY, Cincinnati.

Piece Goods & Trimmings.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. BIDDLE & HUNT, 45 and 47 Lake-st., CHICAGO, ILL. Wholesale Trade and Business of Piece Goods and Trimmings for Men's Wear. We have formed a limited partnership for the Wholesale Business in all the lines pertaining to the specialties of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tailors' Trimmings. [illegible] GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, MONTGOMERY HUNT. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1869.

Malt Liquors.

GUINNESS' STOUT. IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We hereby call the attention of the Public to the fact that our Trade-mark having been largely infringed upon, we have instructed our attorneys, Messrs. EDMONDS & FIELD, New York, to prosecute, to the fullest extent of the law, all parties placing before the public a spurious article purporting to be GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT. [illegible] E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.

Hose.

FIRE ENGINE HOSE. DAVIS' PATENT WATER-PROOF Double Leather Hose, Warranted to stand 250 pounds pressure to the square inch, and at the price of Single Leather Hose. Patent "Excelsior" Rubber Hose, Warranted to stand a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, the cheapest Hose in the market. For sale by the agents, HALLOCK & WHEELER, 143 Lake-st.

Watches.

STEM-WINDING WALTHAM WATCHES. These Watches are of the well-known ¾ plate style, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy. It is well known, at least to the trade, that in this country Watches of this fine quality are not even attempted to be made except at WALTHAM. For sale by all leading Jewellers in Chicago.

Shot.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO. MANUFACTURE Drop and Buck Shot, Balls and Bar Lead. Office, 70 North Clinton-st., CHICAGO. [illegible]

Brick Machines.

EVERY BRICKMAKER IN INDIANA [illegible]

Professional.

Brainard Free Dispensary. [illegible]

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE. [illegible]

Sheathing Board.

IF YOUR HOUSE WAS COVERED WITH THE ROCK RIVER PAPER CO. PATENT SHEATHING BOARD. These cold and penetrating winds would not trouble you as they now do, and you would not BURN HALF THE FUEL. Hundreds who used it last season write us that "NO WIND CAN PENETRATE IT," that they "HAVE SAVED ITS COST IN FUEL," and their houses are warm and comfortable. Samples and Circulars sent to any address. ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 13 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Furniture.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. WM. W. STRONG, 203 Randolph-st.

Business Cards.

ADVANCES MADE ON Warehouse Receipts, Real Estate. And other short date paper discounted. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS Bought and sold on margins. LOUIS SAPIEHA. Office No. 2 Union Building, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

Gloverine.

GLOVERINE. A NEW AND AGREEABLE Substitute for Benzine. Without its unpleasant odor, instantly removes Grease Spots, Paint, Dirt, &c., From all articles of clothing, and cleans the most delicate silks, ribbons, gloves, laces, &c. Without Injury to the Color or Fabric. Every family needs it. For sale by all druggists. HART, ASTEN & CO., Wholesale Agents, South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

Financial.

TO LOAN. [illegible] THOS. A. HILL & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

MONEY TO LOAN On Chicago Real Estate. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

Copartnership Notices.

Change of Firm. Through limitation of a copartnership, the firm of BERRY, BRICKETT & CO. is this day changed as follows: [illegible]

SWETT & LEONARD, Who will settle up the business of the late firm. [illegible] Chicago, March 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP. G. M. TISDALE is admitted to membership in our firm, to date from February, 1869. BLISS, MOORE & CO.

Commission Merchants.

LAWRENCE, NEXSEN & HALL, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 164 Madison-st., cor. LaSalle, CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO., Commission Merchants. [illegible] 166 Washington-st., Chicago.

Artificial Legs.

Artificial Legs. J. E. Gardner, No. 15 Post Office Block, manufacturer and agent for twelve kinds of the best Artificial Legs in use. Prices from $50 to $150.

Wool at Auction.

WALTER BROWN & CO. WILL HOLD THE Second Regular Public Sale of Wool [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS—TO CONTRACTORS. [illegible] By order of Building Committee. S. S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

Medical Books.

A Wonderful Book. [illegible]

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

General Notices.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible]

Male Help. [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an A 1 German [illegible]. Address O M, No. 213 North Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman or travelling agent, by a man who has had 12 years' experience in business [illegible]. Address, for 10 days, R. RICHARDS, Delaware, Ohio.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman; single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended. Address L D Y, No. 307 South Canal-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a married man, 28 years of age, thoroughly conversant with the English, German and French languages [illegible]. Address W S, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in any respectable business of this city [illegible]. Please address GEORGE SALE, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in any position where he may be useful [illegible]. Address G C F, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—Employment in any respectable capacity is desired by a young man of steady habits [illegible]. MR. GEORGE BATES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman, by a young Dane, who understands the care of horses [illegible]. Address H M, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class coachman, in a private family [illegible]. Address D Y, Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Sights and Secrets of the National Capital. [illegible] Address JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $3,000 per year. [illegible] Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men, with from $5 to $15, can easily make $125 to $200 per month [illegible]. O. B. STANFORD & CO., 126 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. In both English and German. [illegible] ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—Bent, Goodnow & Co., Boston, Mass., agents for the sale of patents. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., Publishers.

AGENTS—Wanted—$30 to $75 per week [illegible]. C. M. LININGTON, 82 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECEIPT BOOK. [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—One in every county [illegible]. CHARLES KOERNER, Room 7, No. 183 Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. KITTO'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. [illegible] W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 205, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $30 per week [illegible]. W. CHAPPELL, 82 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' MANUAL, a book of solid worth and practical utility. [illegible] Address C. W. LILLEY, Publisher, 49 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Female Help. [illegible]

Miscellaneous. [illegible]

Houses. [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

11 Quincy-st., near State—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for one or two gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from Court House. References required. Terms reasonable.

14 Adams-st.—Five minutes' walk from Post Office, pleasant rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, a few day boarders.

38 and 40 West Madison-st.—Good nice rooms cheap, with board. Close to P., Ft. W. & C. Depot.

63 Wendell-st., North Side.—A large, furnished front room to rent, with board, to man and wife or two gentlemen. Also small room for one person, furnished. No other boarders. A pleasant home.

71 Monroe-st.—Three nicely furnished front rooms to rent with board to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Will be rented cheap in order to fill up immediately. Day boarders accommodated.

131 Michigan-av.—One single and one double room, nicely furnished, with first-class board, at moderate terms.

138 East Adams-st.—Pleasant rooms and good board, with the comforts of a home, may be had.

159 South Halsted-st.—An elegant suite of furnished rooms; also one or two single rooms to let, with board. Cars pass the door.

212 Wabash-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to rent, with good board, on reasonable terms.

231 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated at reasonable rates.

251 West Monroe-st.—Furnished rooms, with board.

276 West Randolph-st., near Morgan—A pleasant, furnished front room to rent, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

366 Ohio-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with first-class board, furnished and unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at very moderate prices. Reference required.

HUBBARD-PLACE.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with first-class board, at E. WOOD'S Boarding House, corner of Hubbard-court and State-st. Charges reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

NATIONAL HOTEL—Corner of Washington and Wells-sts.—Furnished rooms for families and single persons, with or without board. Day board, $4.50 per week. Beds only 50c.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—On the 20th inst., on Wabash or Michigan-av., or streets between same, by a family consisting of [illegible], Tribune office.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family, on the North Side. [illegible]

BOARD—And furnished room for self and wife, between Harrison and Twenty-fourth-sts., in a private family. [illegible]

BOARD and comfortable accommodations, in a strictly private family, on North Side, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. [illegible]

BOARD—For gentleman and wife, within 10 minutes' walk of Court House. North side preferred. Terms not to exceed $14 per week. Address CHARLES, Tribune office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To run a well-tested patent trade which is making [illegible]. Address D. F. SWAN, LaSalle, Ill.

PARTNER—Wanted—To extend the business of a wholesale house. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With about $600. [illegible]

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—[illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by mail......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail......[illegible]
Semi-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail......[illegible]
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail......[illegible]
Parts of a year at same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week. Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week. Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MR. STEWART AND THE TREASURY ACT.

We are among those who look upon the selection of Mr. Stewart for the office of Secretary of the Treasury as extremely fortunate for the President and the country. His intimate acquaintance with the revenue system, his elevated character as a business man, his methodical habits, his mastery of details, and last, but not least, his reputation among the capitalists of the Old World who fix the value of our bonds and currency, even in our own markets—all seem to vindicate the wisdom of General Grant's choice. His nomination has given satisfaction to all sections of the Republican party except the high tariff fanatics and plunderers. Their opposition, however, is not entitled to the smallest consideration. Whatever may be Mr. Stewart's private views on protection and free trade, it is plain that he cannot pass a law which will disturb the existing duties levied on imports. It he should prevent the passage of new laws adding to the already enormous and oppressive burdens laid upon commerce, he would render his country the greatest possible service.

While Mr. Stewart was not our first choice for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, we are disposed to admit, after a fresh survey of the field, that General Grant has made the best selection. We apprehend that it will be found, in due time, that his other selections have been equally judicious. It is our earnest hope and wish that Mr. Stewart may remain at the head of the Treasury during the whole of General Grant's term. But it is found that the eighth section of the act of Congress establishing the Treasury Department, passed September 2, 1789, prohibits the Secretary, or any of his subordinate officers, from being interested, directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce. Another act, that of March 3, 1799, prohibits any officer, charged with the duty of collecting the customs, from being interested in the importation of any goods or merchandise. Both statutes are provided with appropriate penalties. The penalty under the former act goes to the extent of disqualifying the person convicted under it from holding any office under the United States.

This embarrassment having been discovered, General Grant on Saturday sent a message to Congress requesting that Mr. Stewart might be exempted from the operation of the act. Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, moved, and Senator Sherman supported, a bill repealing the eighth section of the act of 1789. Senator Sumner objected to its consideration, and it went over under the rules of the Senate. It will probably come up to-day, and will be the main topic of discussion both in and out of the Senate until disposed of.

We are constrained reluctantly to dissent from those who favor the repeal, or even modification, of a good law to meet an individual case. The section which it is proposed to repeal is a wise and salutary provision. No officer of the Treasury Department ought to be engaged in any private business where he has to sit in judgment on his own case. Those who know Mr. Stewart are well aware that he is not likely to be under any influence or bias as Secretary of the Treasury by reason of his mercantile connection. Nor is it apparent that he could derive any advantage as a merchant from his position as Secretary. The Collector of Customs at New York might derive such advantage, but the Secretary could not, except through collusion with a number of subordinate officers, where the risk of detection would be very great, and the penalty very severe. This fact, coupled with Mr. Stewart's high reputation, renders it of little practical consequence (so far as the revenue is concerned), whether the law is repealed or not.

But upon an enlarged view of the case we think it is not wise to change the law. The precedent would be bad, and the example not edifying. The success of the new administration depends not only upon doing right but upon seeming to do so. We think it is far wiser for Mr. Stewart to withdraw from business and devote his uncommon abilities to the service of his country, unembarrassed by the care of a mercantile establishment fit to tax his whole powers, and which must, in the nature of things, withdraw his attention more or less from the high and responsible duties of the Treasury. It is no light thing indeed, to put an end to a mercantile connection of over forty years standing, ramifying a large portion of the civilized world; but it must come to an end sooner or later, and surely it cannot have a more honorable end than this. Mr. Stewart has no children to inherit his enormous wealth. The public are his heirs at law, and the question for him to consider is whether he will be likely to serve his fellow-men better by working for them a few years longer, on a limited salary, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, or by helping to re-establish the public credit, restore specie payments, fund the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and reduce taxation, thereby earning for himself an historic renown. We shall be disappointed if he does not choose the latter alternative. It will not be of the slightest consequence fifty years hence whether he, or Astor, or Vanderbilt succeeded in heaping up the largest pile of dollars. But posterity will know the names of those whom General Grant called to his aid in a critical hour, and will cherish the memory of those who performed their duty well.

THE GENERAL INSURANCE BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the bill now upon a third reading in the House of Representatives of this State, providing a general law for the incorporation of insurance companies. The bill enacts that—

Any number of persons, not less than thirteen, may form an incorporated company to make insurance and re-insurance against fire or the risks of inland navigation and transportation. The persons proposing to form the company shall file a declaration of their intention, with a copy of the charter proposed to be adopted by them, and shall publish a notice of their intention once a week for four weeks in a newspaper in the county in which the company is to be located. The charter shall set forth the name of the company; the location of the principal office; the mode of exercising the corporate powers, and the mode of electing directors—a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State. Each director is to be the owner in his own right of $500 worth of stock in such company; the amount of capital and the day for the commencement of the fiscal year must be stated. The State Auditor shall have power to reject any name for the company, if too similar to a name already appropriated.

No company formed under this act shall deal or trade in buying or selling goods, except insured articles claimed to be damaged, by fire or water. No joint stock company shall be incorporated under this act in the city of Chicago; nor shall any such company establish an agency in said city with a capital of less than $150,000, actually paid in cash, nor in any other county with a less capital than $100,000; nor shall any company be formed on the plan of mutual insurance in Chicago, nor establish an agency in said city, until agreements [illegible] for insurance [illegible] [illegible] applications [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

agreements for insurance shall have been made in the premiums equal to $100,000 of which $20,000 shall be paid in cash. No note shall be for more than $500, and no two notes for the same risk or to be by the same persons or firm; nor shall such note be held as capital stock unless a policy be issued therein within thirty days after the organization of the company upon a risk to run twelve months. No note shall be received as capital stock unless accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace that the maker is pecuniarily good for the same. No company shall take any one risk to an amount exceeding ten per cent of its paid up capital. When the persons forming said company shall have given the notice and filed the declaration and charter required, they may open books of subscription for the capital stock, and keep the same open until the whole amount is subscribed; such companies may invest their capital or their accumulated funds in bonds or mortgages on real estate in the State of Illinois worth fifty per cent more than the sum loaned; and also in Illinois State stock, United States stocks, or stocks of National Banks; or to lend said money on the security of such stocks, bonds, &c.

No such company shall hold real estate except such as may be required for its business convenience; or that may be mortgaged to it in good faith as security for loans; or that shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts, or that it may have purchased at sales upon judgments for such debts. All such real estate thus acquired except such as is necessary for business purposes, shall be disposed of within five years.

If the application and charter of said company shall be certified by the Attorney General as conformable to law, and the Auditor, upon examination, shall be satisfied that the capital has been paid in as required by the law, and the officers of said company shall certify under oath that the capital exhibited is *bona fide*, then the Auditor shall give them his certificate, which, when filed with the County Clerk, shall be an authority to commence business and issue policies.

The corporators to have power to make by-laws and have a common seal.

No dividend shall be declared except from net profits after deducting all unearned premiums, and all debts due the company, unless there be a reserved fund, in addition to the capital stock, equal to such exceptions.

All notes deposited with any mutual insurance company, shall remain as security for losses, until the accumulation of profits shall equal the cash capital required to be possessed by stock companies. All persons taking insurance in a mutual company shall thereby become members of said corporation and be responsible for a proportion of the losses; losses to be promptly apportioned, and paid to the company by the members; the company to have power to collect by suit unpaid assessments. All mutual companies shall have the word "mutual" in their titles, and other companies shall express that their policies are stock policies. Suits may be maintained by and against all companies organized under this act; and trustees and corporators shall be severally liable for all debts of their companies to the amount subscribed.

Any existing joint stock fire insurance company, or any company organized under this law, having a capital of $100,000, may, without increasing the capital, at any time within two years previous to the expiration of its charter, upon giving notice and making application, have its charter extended by altering and amending the same to conform to this law. And any existing mutual company, having surplus assets, may become a joint stock company by conforming its charter to the provisions of this act.

Any existing company, and any organized under this act, may, by following certain specified details, increase their capital. All companies heretofore organized in Illinois, and doing business in this State, are brought under the provisions of this act, except that their capitals may remain unchanged during the time of their present charters.

It is made the duty of the officers of each company organized under this act, or incorporated under any law of the State, on the first of January in each year, to make, under oath, a statement, to be filed with the Auditor, showing the condition of the company on the 31st of December previous:

1. The amount of the capital stock actually paid in.
2. The property or assets of the company, specifying them in detail.
3. The liabilities of the company, in minute detail.
4. The income of the company during the year.
5. The expenditures during the same period, both in detail.

The State Auditor shall classify risks according to the degree of the hazard, and companies shall state the number of policies and amount of risk under each class.

The Auditor at any time may address inquiries to such companies in relation to its condition or business, and such inquiries must be promptly answered. Any failure to make the required statements shall be subject to a penalty of $500, and to an additional $500 for each month thereafter the company continues to do business.

No insurance company organized under the laws of any other State, or foreign government, shall take risks in Illinois unless possessed of the capital required of similar companies formed under this act; such companies shall provide an attorney in this State upon whom legal process may be served, and shall file a statement of their organization and condition. Any company incorporated by a foreign government shall, in addition, deposit with the Auditor of State, for the security of policy holders, not less than $200,000 in stocks of this State or of the United States, or in bonds and mortgages. The agent of said companies before transacting business shall obtain a certificate from the Auditor that the requirements of the law have been complied with.

The Auditor is empowered to make examinations into the affairs of all insurance companies doing business in this State; whenever he may deem the assets of a company insufficient to justify a continuance in business, he may require the stockholders to pay in such deficiency, or he may report to the Attorney General who shall apply to the Circuit Court for an order on said company to show cause why its business should not be closed; if, upon a hearing, the court shall find the assets to be insufficient, it shall decree a dissolution of the company and a distribution of its effects. The bill provides, *in extenso*, the proceedings to be taken in such cases, and by the companies, in order to meet the requirements of the law in the event of a deficiency of assets. The same power is vested in the Auditor with respect to mutual companies. No transfers of stock pending legal proceedings shall exempt from liability. In cases where the Auditor may be of opinion that companies chartered by other States are not in a sound condition, he may revoke their certificates of authority to do business in this State. All companies organized under this act may provide for thirty years' duration, but the Legislature may provide for winding them up at any time.

Companies not organized under the laws of the State who have filed their statement and received certificates of authority for 1869, may continue until January 1870 without further statement.

Whenever the Auditor shall be satisfied that the capital stock of any joint stock company has become impaired to the extent of twenty-five per cent, he may consent that such company shall reduce its stock to such amount as the assets may justify, but it shall not be reduced below the amount now required by law for such kind of companies. The annual statement is to be published.

The bill provides a scale of fees to be filed under this act.

Solicitors employed by companies to be personally responsible to the companies for money collected by them, and in case of embezzlement may be indicted and punished for larceny.

Whenever any other State or foreign nation shall require of companies chartered by the State of Illinois any deposit or securities in such State greater than is required by laws of Illinois of companies chartered by such State or nation, the deposit now required of the latter by this law shall be equal to that required [illegible] by such State.

Agents of all companies not incorporated by this State shall make returns annually in May, to the municipal and town authorities, the amount of gross receipts of such agent, which amount shall be entered on the tax list for State, town and municipal purposes.

This act is not to interfere with insurance companies organized under the act authorizing "town insurance companies."

The bill, if it passes the House of Representatives, will have to be passed, also, by the Senate.

A NEW PHASE IN NEW YORK POLITICS.

It is a curious commentary on New York politics that a good deal of surprise is excited by the recent course of certain Democratic Judges in condemning murderers to be hanged and rogues to be sent to the Penitentiary in accordance with the law and the evidence. In other civilized communities it has been assumed that such was the function of a Judge upon the bench, but so far from this being considered as true in New York, an explanation is sought for such an unprecedented proceeding. And the explanation is not less curious than the implication conveyed in the inquiry. A quarrel, it is said, exists among certain Tammany officials, one of whom exercises complete control over the hitherto unterrified Democracy of certain wards. As the allegiance of this triumphant constituency cannot be diverted from their powerful chief, it becomes necessary to deal with them in some other way, and that way was decided upon in the Manhattan Club and the order issued all along the line. As they make up the scoundrelism of the city they are open happily to an attack against which they are powerless. The courts of law, in the hands of the opposition, are to be used as a force which there is no resisting. It is only necessary to hang a few, to send a large number to Sing Sing under sentences of from twenty to forty years, and so strike terror into the rest that the whole community becomes demoralized. For who—it is reasonably concluded these faithful creatures will argue—who is safe if a fellow is to be "hanged" for his little bit of a murder, or sent up for the rest of his life for a trifle of a burglary? A pretty pass, they think, things have come to, if a man, who can train his company at the polls every time, cannot find a friend in the Judge who is to try him when his luck is "down upon" him and the police get upon his track! If this is to be the new order of things they feel, naturally enough, that the very palladium of their liberties is snatched away from them, and that this is no longer a free country—at least New York isn't. Of course they do not succumb at once and altogether, but threaten reprisals and propose to put the unjust Judge, who has hitherto been their best friend, but has now "gone back" on them, out of the way. On the whole it may be considered a very pretty fight as it stands, and one which will result in some good, let the issue be what it may.

The Western Monthly

for March presents the following table of contents:

J. Young Scammon: His Connection with the Dearborn Observatory, by Professor T. H. Safford; The Devoted Prince, by Mrs. A. F. Ames; My Patchwork Quilt, by L. Hattie Fenning; Where Does the Water Come From? by Dr. G. M. Kellogg; Rudolph and Hermann, by Miss L. M. Gilbert; Aubert and Amasie: Sonnets, by Professor T. B. Boise; The Bronte Sisters, by Wm. W. Kinsley; The Lost Pleiad, by Mrs. M. L. S. Burse; East and West, by Professor B. Nelson; [illegible], by M. Hagnitt; [illegible] Territory, by Samuel A. C. Bricket; Vox Populi, by Horace Staston; Sketches from Memory, by Dr. Sidewick; [illegible]; Music; Editorials, &c. [illegible] Reed & Tuttle, Publishers, 115 Madison street, Chicago.

The February number was a very great improvement upon the January issue, and this number is still better. Some of the papers are of decided merit, entitling it to rank among first-class magazines. Its typography is excellent, the articles are all original, racy and readable, and the magazine commends itself to the patronage of the lovers of a manly literature in the West. The publishers exhibit pluck, energy and enterprise, and we wish them abundant success.

Miscellaneous.

Tennessee promises a fine peach crop.

In tenement houses 480,000 New Yorkers dwell.

Feminine lawyers are to be called "bar-maids."

South Carolina swelled her State debt $30,000,000 last year.

Florida damsels amuse themselves by raising oranges and shooting alligators.

A wandering beggar of London, Ontario, inherited a fortune of £10,000 in early life.

The French mint will speedily issue a new gold piece of the value of $5 or 25f.

The present term of Ripon College, Wis., is attended by 214 students, of whom 98 are ladies.

Bismarck has advised the South German States to be ready to take the field next spring.

Convicts arrive at Sing Sing at the rate of eight daily, and all the 1,300 cells are full.

There is now not a case of small-pox in Minneapolis, Minn., nor the fear of any.

Velocipede races are an every-day amusement on Broad street, Philadelphia.

The Papal Nuncio represents His Holiness, in Madrid, for $11,000 a year.

To clear the Montreal streets of snow costs $3,000 weekly.

A new $260,000 Masonic temple is nearly completed in Baltimore.

A Brooklyn policeman, on Wednesday, forfeited ten days pay—$30—for smoking on post.

The plaster companies of Grand Rapids, Michigan, last year got out 41,500 tons.

Detroit Medical College, a new institution, will graduate twenty-eight medicos in June.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) new $40,000 county jail was opened on March 4th. It contains twenty-eight cells, and is 70x38 feet, and is 30 feet high.

Weston has accepted the challenge of G. M. Payne, of Albany, N. Y., to walk from Erie to Buffalo for $500.

A French statistician has discovered that 880,000 pipes of human blood have been wasted in all the world's wars.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., an effort is being made to raise $100,000 to aid a railroad from that city to South Haven.

The $70,000,000 of capital in the seventy New York city banks is divided among 30,000 stockholders.

Jas. Pearson, a notorious bully, was shot and killed by an officer, at Decatur, Mich., a few days since.

When the theatre in Cologne, Germany, was burned, a few weeks since, the janitor, his wife and five children perished in the flames.

A man in Launceston, England, recently died within half an hour after being stung by a bee on the jugular vein.

During the period from January 1st to March 3d, of this year, 9,960 immigrants arrived in New York.

Counterfeit Montreal Bank bills are in circulation, Ottawa Branch. They are pale in tint and have two impressions of the arms instead of one.

A fire that commenced in F. Innig's store, in Glenbeulah, Wis., destroyed about $20,000 worth of property, on February 23d.

One window of Trinity Church, in New Haven, Conn., contains 10,000 pieces of stained glass, each cut and prepared separately.

The colored population of New York numbers 12,000, exclusive of 3,000 to 5,000 habitual wanderers, ship's cooks, etc.

In France and England the number of lunatics, according to population, relatively, is double what it was in 1844.

Mr. Stilsbury, of Concord, N. H., is the proud possessor of eleven hens that last year supplied him with 184½ dozen eggs.

Windows in houses on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, rented for $10, $20 and $50 during the progress of the inaugural procession.

The Grand Rapids citizens are jubilant over the completion, on Monday, of the railroad connection between that city and Kalamazoo.

A coal-black Haytian diplomatist was a guest at a recent reception at the American Embassy, in Paris.

A Colorado miner thus wrote concisely yet hopefully: "Laven years is rather long to kort a gal, but she have you yit, Gate."

The French Academy of Fine Arts offer a prize of $20,000, gold, to the artist whose work, each five years, shall do most honor to France.

Efforts are being made to induce the St. John crew and the Ward Brothers to compete at the Lachine Rapids, at Montreal, next summer.

The Hudson River Railroad Company has placed twelve Mansell wooden car wheels on their drawing-room car. They run smoothly, and render conversation and even writing easily possible.

The next Michigan State Fair is to be held on September 21st and three succeeding days. The place has not been designated, though Detroit is likely to again have the honor.

About 550 American students are attending the several German Universities, and fully 1,000 male and female Americans are being tutored in the boarding schools.

The principal stockholder in the very profitable *Indépendance Belge* is a marriageable maiden of 17 who also owns an estate worth over 1,000,000 francs.

A resident of Paris, Kosloski, owns a Cochin China hen [illegible] years, that lays as regularly as a young pullet, and raises three broods of chickens yearly.

The office of Mr. Jones, County Treasurer, in Minneapolis, Minn., was entered on Tuesday night and the safe ingeniously relieved of $1,000 in cash and $6,000 worth of checks.

While a coffin was being lowered into the grave, in Weldon, N. C., on Sunday, a colored woman interfered and claimed the rope used for the purpose as her stolen clothes line.

A magnificent Bible, one of the finest specimens of book work ever exhibited, is shortly to be presented to General Grant. Geo. H. Stuart [illegible] of the movement.

Cambridge University (England) has again plucked up sufficient courage to challenge Oxford, and the [illegible] will be decided on the Thames, on March 20th.

The starving colony of British Columbia pay their useless Governor, whose name even is unknown beyond the province, $35,000 in gold a year.

A New York paper [illegible] Judge Barnard, of that city, he gives $100,000 in gold for his [illegible]. In this State, Judges are [illegible].

A [illegible] has been [illegible] Nebraska, [illegible].

Teutonic... ships have been cut off Platte County, and the county seat is fixed at Shell Rock.

The Berryer Monument fund has received such liberal contributions that it is proposed to have one statue in Paris and another in Marseilles, in honor of the late great orator.

A French countess lost recently $5,000 francs to [illegible], the first winter of her [illegible] by the Prince de Metternich [illegible].

For the pedestrian championship of the world and $5, two females in the form of women, fought 25 rounds in an hour and a quarter, at North Somerville, near Boston, the other day.

A gentleman in Stamford, Ct., cut a limb off an apple tree in January, to support a vine in his cellar, and on going to examine how the vine flourished, found the apple branch in blossom, February 23.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* hopes General Dix will not retire from his present post, inasmuch as he is very popular and highly esteemed by all with whom he has become acquainted.

The Universalist Church in Monmouth, Ill., was destroyed by fire on February 22. The building was dedicated one year ago, and was insured for $3,700. Subscriptions to the amount of $1,500 have been made to rebuild.

The village of Baset, in Ariege, France, has recently been almost destroyed by fire. The church, the priest's residence, and one hundred houses or farm buildings were burned in a few hours. Only six or seven houses were insured.

An old lady who died in London, in 1794, bequeathed a considerable sum to one church on condition that her coffin, in the church vault, be dusted on every anniversary of her birth. The conditions have been carefully observed.

Miller, the murderer of Mr. E. Wright, the druggist of Prairie du Chien, Wis., committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell on Tuesday, March 2, though it is avowed that a Vigilance Committee did the work.

The question of billiards being agitated in Knox College, Illinois, President Gulliver declared he saw no more harm in the game than in base ball or foot ball, so long as separated from drinking, betting or gambling.

A railroad paymaster, while travelling, recently, from Dijon to Belfort, in France, was assailed by two fellows who robbed him of 10,000f. and then pitched him out of the window, injuring him seriously.

Statistics prove that in every million of the population in England and Wales, 66 persons committed suicide on an average of nine years. The great majority adopted the hanging or strangulation mode.

The citizens of Freeborn, Minn., are suffering greatly from measles. In Albert Lea nearly every family has been visited, yet no deaths have resulted. In Bancroft the reverse was the case. From each of several families two and three children have been removed.

Colonel Walter Brooke died in Brookhaven, Miss., on the 20th inst., from an unsuccessful attempt to swallow a large oyster. The mollusk lodged in his throat and then slipped into his windpipe, thus excluding respiration.

Seven fishermen, including a father and two sons, were fishing, recently, near Dunmore, Ireland, when a violent storm suddenly arose. The men could not reach the land, and the boat and their lifeless bodies drifted on the rocks.

While the Pope is preparing for his General Council of Prelates, Garibaldi and his friends are initiating a movement for a grand reunion of free actors and thinkers in politics, theology and social science, to be held in Naples next December.

A Richmond lady, who went to see the "Black Crook," while on a visit to New York, was asked when she returned if she thought the exhibition objectionable; to which she wittily replied that she "saw no objection to *ladies* going."

The Newport (R. I.) police, the other day, searched Jere McCarthy, a beggar, and found $145 in gold sewed into the lining of his coat, though he insisted that he had not a cent in the world.

A Paris lithographer was refused permission to publish a print of the execution of Maximilian, because the uniform worn by the firing party closely resembled that of the French Chasseurs de Vincennes.

During a performance in the German Theatre, in Omaha, on Sunday evening, some thieves entered the dressing rooms, stole the actors' clothes, $50 in green backs, a silver watch, and other articles.

The Pope's army consists of 17,384 men, 8,340 of whom are Italians. In the Zouave Regiment are 230 Italians, 1,311 Frenchmen, 1,893 Dutchmen, 978 Canadians and only 164 English and Irishmen, besides various other nationalities, including 16 Americans and one Turk.

At Grass Valley, Cal., a curiously constituted business firm exists. One of the partners is a Fenian and the other a stanch Englishman; one is a Catholic and the other a Protestant; one is a Democrat of the strictest and straightest kind, and the other an ardent Republican.

As the dancing at the Inauguration Ball was kept up in four different rooms, on as many different floors, to insure harmony in the music and order of dances, telegraph wires were introduced into the several rooms and the several masters of ceremonies communicated their orders simultaneously by electricity.

The citizens of Easton, Pa., recently became benevolently excited over the sufferings of the inundated Swiss, and promptly moved to collect subscriptions on their behalf, which resulted in the starting sum of $8.50. It is a good place for beggars to visit, but little having been sent to Switzerland.

In the last fight between the French soldiers and the Arab cavalry in Algiers, the latter were completely mowed down by the Chassepot rifle bullets at a distance of 1,100 yards. The continued use of this weapon would render war impossible.

Full tailed peacocks are worth $50 a pair. The gentleman who does not obtain his showy cocktail appendage until his third year. Peacock meat is not often eaten. A Philadelphia reporter and a friend about to dine on peacock potpie, who promised to tell how it tasted. Next day he was a corpse.

In the trial of an election petition against Mr. Samuelson, returned to the British Commons, it transpired that "Cookey," a noted local "rough," had undertaken to pummel a voter hostile to Mr. S. for £5, and that he gave the beating, but did not get the money for his job.

On February 2d a notice was posted at Lloyd's that the Eddystone Lighthouse had been washed away during the recent storm. That afternoon the weather cleared up and the light was seen shining brightly from the mainland. The structure is 110 years old.

Miss Minnie Grey, of Fletcher, Vt., recently mourned the loss of her savings of the past summer. Search being made thereafter in an upper story of the house, in a bird's nest, near the roof, the missing bills were found. They were identified and redeemed by the banks of issue, without the loss of a dollar to the lady owner.

At a fire in London, while the engines were discharging their contents against the front of a house, an inscription on it became nearly obliterated. "By my sowl," exclaimed a witty Irishman, "this is a queer time for a joke." "And who is joking?" growled one of the firemen. "Why, don't you see, honey, how you are playing upon words?" replied Pat.

On Monday evening, in Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, Mr. J. E. Robinson, in testing some coal oil, said to be non-explosive, placed a can of the liquid on top of a barrel of powder, and then set fire to it. Some of the fluid ran over upon the barrel, and Mr. Johnson attempted to wipe it off, but afterward ignited it, whereupon the whole mass exploded and killed Mr. J. instantly.

At McKenny's mill, twelve miles below Vincennes, Ind., on Friday, in a quarrel over a game of cards, Jonathan O'daver was struck by Milton Bergestrosser with brass knuckles. O'daver retired, procured a huge hunting knife, and, returning, fatally stabbed his enemy in the breast. Despite the wound, B. went into the house, took down a double-barrelled gun and shot O'daver dead.

In Laconia, N. H., the other Sunday, as the worshippers were assembling, a stranger coolly ascended some ladders resting against and upon the new Unitarian Church, and ascended thereby to the top of the steeple, where he turned a somersault, gazed wistfully upon the gaping throng below, then descended to the ground and walked out of town without speaking to any one. He is thought to have been an escaped lunatic.

A man, who, several days since, dislocated his jaw, walked twelve miles to St. Peter, Minn., with his mouth agap, to have the disjointed member set right. To prevent a violent collision, the surgeon's assistant insisted on inserting his thumb in the patient's mouth, until the doctor plainly indicated the danger, and placed in a stout splinter. Upon crowding the jaw, it resumed its rightful place with such force as to snap the stick asunder, seeing which the student rejoiced that he had withdrawn his thumb.

A Teutonic baker of Philadelphia, whose surly son, on Saturday, refused to be chastised, called in a strapping Hibernian. The next moment the boy was lying across a flour barrel, the father strapping his uppermost part with a segment of a hoop. The boy "hollered" for a cessation of hostilities. The old gentleman agreed to this. "Yaw," says he, "I youst don't lick you no more for shtealin mine money, but I goots one half a dollar to bolt you down, und now cost you dat much more worth." Again the hickory descended, and the offer of unconditional surrender was renewed. The last seen of the boy he was leaning against a fence. He didn't care about sitting down.

A short time since at a wedding in South Carolina, a young lawyer moved that one of the company should be selected as President, that this President should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all the communications forwarded to him in his official department that night, and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the name of the person they wished to marry, then hand it to the President for inspection, and if any lady and gentleman had reciprocally chosen each other, the President was to inform each of the result, and those who had not been reciprocal in their choice were to be kept entirely secret. After the appointment of the President communications were accordingly handed up to the Chair, and it was found that twelve young ladies and gentlemen had reciprocal choices, and eleven of the twelve matches were solemnized.

A subject of town talk in Paris is an elopement, which caused great excitement in fashionable circles. There are two versions current. According to the first, the son of Count d'Aquila (the ex-King of Naples' uncle) has been so deeply impressed with the charms of a fair American beauty yet in her teens, that he has run away with her. Another version is that the young lady and her mamma, whose pecuniary position is said not to be brilliant, have run away with this youthful and amorous Bourbon. On dit, that a marriage has been justly celebrated, and that the fugitives, under the wing of this ambitious mamma, are now plowing their way across the Atlantic—love-sick and sea sick. Count d'Aquila has put an embargo on the fugitives as regards French trans-Atlantic packets, and is understood, moreover, to have telegraphed to Scotland-yard for advice, assistance and a detective.

Personal.

Ritter, historian and philosopher, is no more.

Bismarck's daughter is soon to become a bride.

Rev. H. W. Beecher's wife makes $5,000 a year "pin money" by editing *Mother at Home*.

A cousin of the late Count Cavour runs a theatre in Venice.

An adroit Yankee swindler deluded the *bon ton* of the Russian capital into the belief that he was the veritable General W. T. Sherman.

By a vote of 44 out of 56, Dr. Livingstone, the traveller, was elected corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences.

Finally Victor Hugo has determined to publish a political sheet, called *Le Rappel*, to which Rochefort and Quinet are to contribute.

George Peabody writes from London, that if his now failing health permits, he will return here [illegible].

Paul de Kock has made a fortune of 400,000f.

by his novels. He also owns a block of houses in the Parisian suburb of Belleville.

Hon. John A. Logan, it is said, has been admitted into the Methodist Church, in Carbondale, Illinois, on probation.

Meyerbeer, even if he was swindled by operatic managers and [illegible], left $600,000 to his relatives.

President Grant has authorized a benevolent society to publish, for its benefit, a fac-simile of his certificate of marriage.

The Czar is in failing health. Domestic afflictions and the cares of state have furrowed his once handsome face.

Lord Elcho has succeeded to the Presidency of the British Rifle Association over Earl Spencer, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Napoleon has ordered full size portraits of Mr. Andrew Johnson and President Grant for the gallery at Versailles.

The citizens of Braintree, Mass., elected a woman on the Board of School Committee on March 1st.

A present from the Pope costs the Austrian Ambassador $10,000 in new liveries for his attendants.

It has been decided that the Glasgow omnibuses are not obliged to carry laborers in their working clothes.

The Prince of Wales has determined not to visit either Constantinople or Athens this season, and preparations for his expected arrival at the Sultan's palace have ceased.

Reverdy Johnson expects to remain in England. He has consented to preside at the next anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, in May or June.

Canrobert's terms for assisting Louis Napoleon to become Emperor, were 150,000f., the command of an army corps and the receipt of a Marshal's baton within five years.

President Grant sent a $500 subscription to the Metropolitan Methodist Church, dedicated in Washington last Sunday, requesting that it be not announced with the published contributions.

The Portuguese King has forgiven his wife for her infidelities; still their intercourse is most ceremonious. They never speak except in presence of others.

John McGraw, of Ithaca, N. Y., has offered to erect the central building of the Cornell University at a cost of over $50,000. It will be a four-story centre, with three-story wings.

Tauchnitz annually clears over $40,000 on his reprints of English and American authors. Longfellow is the only American whom he has ever paid for the right to republish his poems.

Mr. Gladstone's niece, whose spirited horse recently ran away with her, held on until, passing underneath the boughs of a tree, she was thrown violently and injured seriously.

Marshal Macmahon, Napoleon's Irish Governor of Algeria, told the editors of that happy country that if they opposed his policy he would have them tried by court martial, and, if need be, summarily shot.

At the late Austrian State ball, the beautiful Empress Elizabeth appeared in a dress composed of the green and golden wings of South American *scarabaei*, sewn with gold thread on a tissue of white silk. A superb set of emeralds and diamonds completed the gorgeous costume.

Khalil Bey, distinguished in Paris, formerly, for his prodigal hospitality, expecting to inherit the political importance of the late Fuad Pasha, has petitioned not to be sent to Paris as Ambassador, as gambling has become to him such an inveterate habit that, if his hands were useless to him, he would shuffle the cards with his feet.

The election of Rivero to the Presidency of the Spanish Cortes was the result of a successful scheme to defeat Olozaga's pretensions. His friends sent for him from Paris, but Prim, Ruiz, Zorilla and a few friends met him at the depot in Madrid, and induced him to return next day. As a politician, Olozaga, who, four months ago, was the most popular Spanish civilian, is, for the present at least, completely snuffed out.

A FEMALE SEA CAPTAIN.

The Captain of a Ship Taken Sick and His Vessel Brought from Calcutta to This Country by His Wife—A Highly Interesting Narrative.

That deeply thrilling narrative of the sea that seemed, in the exciting interest of its details, more like a wild legend of fiction than a plain recital of simple facts—how Mrs. Patten, the wife of a sea captain, upon the death of her husband assumed command of the ship, and how she safely took the vessel through a series of severe storms, from San Francisco to Valparaiso—is still, though it happened years ago, fresh in the public recollection. A case presenting some parallel features to this, though happily devoid of that painful link, the death of her husband, and that element of intensifying interest, a specially tempestuous voyage, has just occurred. The heroine in this latter case—for heroine she is, and thus richly deserves to be designated—is Mrs. Maguire, wife of Captain Maguire, of the ship Chieftain, which arrived at this port on Tuesday evening from Calcutta. The following are the facts regarding this latter case as yesterday obtained on board the Chieftain at Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, where she is now lying:

The Chieftain is a ship of about 1,300 tons burden, full rigged and staunch. She sailed from Philadelphia, where she is owned, a year ago last September to Liverpool and thence to Calcutta. At Calcutta she loaded with linseed, jute and gunny cloth. She left Calcutta on the 28th of last October, but did not get outside of Sand Heads—the Sandy Hook of Calcutta—till November 4. The crew numbered twenty-three, including a second and third mate, the first being off duty, and Captain Maguire in command. Everything went on well; there were favoring breezes and the ship made good headway at the commencement of the return voyage. At the end of five weeks, however, Captain Maguire was prostrated with Calcutta fever. Both mates were comparatively inexperienced and neither had ever commanded a vessel.

"You have been with me twenty years on my voyages," he said to his wife, calling her to his berth; "I want you should take command of the ship. Will you do it?"

"I will," she answered.

"I am commander of this ship by my husband's orders," she said to the crew, "you will obey me as such."

Promptly she took command, and faithfully and well the crew obeyed her, allied to this promptness was bravery, and underlying this bravery was confidence in her own abilities to discharge the duties she had assumed. She knew every spar and rope and sail on the vessel. She knew every word of command. She made all the observations herself. She kept the log book. She watched the barometer. She noted the shifting clouds and varying breezes. She was, *de facto*, the captain. But in the midst of her manifold duties she never failed in attentions to her sick husband. Here the womanly tenderness of a devoted wife showed itself in soft and soothing words of comfort, and in giving him his medicines, under whose beneficent working she was pleased to note a gradual mastering of the disease that kept him through thirteen long weeks completely prostrate and helpless. On deck she was stern, unyielding, peremptory. Happily the crew had been well disciplined, and there was very little trouble with them. More loved their Captain as much as they respected and obeyed her. And it is a beautiful incident in connection with this, the tribute of devotion these stern warriors of Old Neptune, these rude, coarse-mannered men of the sea—with hands hard as iron but hearts as soft as children's—paid to their sick and loved Captain: "They walked down on tiptoe," said Mrs. Maguire, "and spoke only in soft whispers." What better encomium could be pronounced than this? On the 10th of January, the vessel stopped at St. Helena, and remained there five days. Mrs. Maguire speaks in the highest praise of the kind attentions shown her, and particularly her sick husband, by Messrs. Solomon, Moss, Gideon & Co. They had her husband taken from the ship, and with herself and son, a bright-eyed boy of eight years accompanying them on the voyage, taken to a private house and the best of care given them, and best of medical attendance given her husband. From St. Helena here there was nothing special to mark the voyage. The weather, as from Calcutta to St. Helena, was most of the time exceedingly favorable. At St. Helena, however, the United States Consul—it being the opinion of the physicians there that Captain Maguire would not live—desired to put another captain on board, but she resolutely joined her husband in opposition to any such disposal of the command of the vessel. As has already been stated, she brought the vessel here safely, and the New York consignees, Messrs. Charles L. Wright & Co., of No. 56 South street, expressed themselves highly pleased at her having retained the command.

The above is not the first time Mrs. Maguire has commanded a vessel. Several years ago her husband commanded a brig, and he and the crew were sick with yellow fever. She took command of the vessel; in fact, to indulge in a Hibernicism, was the only well man on board, and was Captain, crew, cook, nurse and everything. In our conversation with her we asked if she knew Mrs. Patton, the lady alluded to at the commencement of our present narrative. "I know her well," she answered; "she was as good a seawoman as ever went to sea. I knew her husband, too. Both are dead now."

Mrs. Maguire is a thoroughly sensible woman, with undoubtedly a good deal of the masculine in her composition, but yet entirely and pleasingly womanly. She is tall, almost Amazonian, in fact, but though strong and able-bodied shows none of those physical peculiarities and angular pointedness characteristic of our modern school of strong-minded women. Captain Maguire is convalescent and able to be about, though still weak and unable to attend to his duties as commanding officer of the ship. His health promises to be fully restored in a short time.—*New York Herald.*

MADISON.

The State Journal on Grant's Cabinet Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, WIS., March 6.

In an article on the Cabinet, to-day, the *State Journal* endorses it as a whole, and particularly the appointment of Hon. E. B. Washburne as Secretary of State, of which it says: [illegible]

Weather here very cold to-day. The mercury this morning was five degrees above zero, with a strong west wind.

IOWA.

Decision in an Important Habeas Corpus Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, March 6.

Hon. J. M. Beck, Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, delivered an elaborate and very able opinion in the matter of the habeas corpus of the Board of Supervisors, discharging them from the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of Illinois. [illegible]

Cincinnati Items.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The new Board of Trade, composed of manufacturers, organized this afternoon by electing officers. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE TREASURY.

The main topic of conversation to-day, has been the discovery of a law of the Treasury act of 1789, rendering A. T. Stewart ineligible. As has been stated, the Senators were disposed to be very dignified about such an oversight on the part of President Grant, and one or two intimated to their friends that it might have been as well for the new President if he had consulted the politicians a little more freely; but such Senators as kept pretty quiet when they were asked how it happened that they all voted to confirm Mr. Stewart if they were so thoroughly posted. The fact is General Grant feels greatly annoyed at the affair, but it was an error in which every Senator had a share, showing how the clauses in the Treasury act applying to the case passed out of mind.

It is not possible to predict the result, but, as many opposing elements are at work, it is quite doubtful whether the request conveyed in the President's message will be granted. An exciting debate is pretty sure to take place on Monday. Among others, Mr. Sumner is preparing to speak against any repeal or modification. Unless the request of the President is complied with, Mr. Stewart will be obliged to resign, as he could not personally relieve himself of his business, if he were so inclined, in many months, as besides his New York house, he has two in other American cities, and five in foreign countries.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

The *Express* of this evening has the following:

"There is a report from pretty good authority that there was an alteration in the formation of the Cabinet. At a late hour it had been determined that a distinguished public man from a Southern State should take the Interior; but this arrangement was disturbed by a persistent pressure from Ohio for representation in the Cabinet. The exertion of Congressional and State influence [illegible] General Grant, it is stated, yielded to the measure; but the delegation did not get the man they wanted, for they preferred Denison. General Grant reconciled the claims of the State, but tendered it to Governor Cox, by whom it was entirely unexpected."

THE NEW CABINET.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day, but Secretaries Schofield, Washburne, Creswell and Stewart were in consultation with the President.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Hon. Columbus Delano, now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will not relieve Mr. Rollins until about the middle of next week, as he will be engaged for several days in settling up his private affairs, preparatory to entering upon the discharge of his official duties.

SECRETARIES CRESWELL AND WASHBURNE.

Secretaries Creswell and Washburne visited their respective departments to-day, but transacted no business other than to give notice in regard to the time they would enter actively upon their duties.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SECRETARY STEWART DECLARED INELIGIBLE UNDER UNITED STATES LAWS—MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following message was sent to the Senate to-day by President Grant:

To the Senate of the United States:

Since the nomination and confirmation of Alex. T. Stewart to the position of Secretary of the Treasury, I find that by the Eighth Section of the act of Congress, approved Sept. 2, 1789, it provides as follows, to wit:

"*And be it further enacted*, That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act, shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department other than what shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office, and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States; provided that any other, and not a public prosecutor, shall give information of any such offense, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had. One-half of the aforesaid penalty of three thousand dollars, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information."

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. Stewart has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted by joint resolution of the two houses of Congress from the operations of the same.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6th, 1869.

The following order was issued to-day:

General Orders, No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 5th, 1869.

The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

First. The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

Second. Major General Geo. G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He will turn over his present command, temporarily, to Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-third Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major General, while in the exercise of this command.

Third. Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri, temporarily, to the next senior officer.

Fourth. Major General W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota.

Fifth. Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the command of the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major General [illegible].

Sixth. Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, will turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer and join his regiment.

Seventh. Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, [illegible], is assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, according to his brevet of Major General.

Eighth. Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of Major General.

By command of the General of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

AT THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY.

Matters at the Executive Department this morning were rather animated, although there were no cabinet deliberations. The President was occupied in the Executive Office shortly after 9 o'clock, and during the forenoon Messrs. Washburne, Creswell and Stewart were present. There was no formal organization of the Cabinet. A number of Congressmen were present, including Senator Anthony and Representatives Boutwell and Maynard.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The military staff of General Grant are still on duty in the capacity of Secretaries to the President, although it is the intention in a few days to appoint civilians to the different offices in the President's household.

Generals Dent, Comstock and Porter will be assigned to positions on the staff of General Sherman.

The doorkeeper at the Executive Office, Edward Kerchew, and the messenger in attendance at the Secretary's office, were relieved this morning. W. R. Price, who has been on duty at the headquarters of the army for some time, relieved the former.

The under-secretaries of the different departments were summoned to the Executive Mansion at noon to-day, the object being to ascertain the condition of public matters here, and to instruct them not to transact anything beyond routine business until the secretaries take charge.

Postmaster General Creswell, in entering upon his duties this afternoon.

Secretary Schofield was at the Executive Mansion to-day several hours. Ex-Attorney General Evarts was with the President some time.

General Sherman is still at well at his headquarters.

This morning a despatch was received at the Attorney General's office from Judge Hoar, now Attorney General, stating that he would leave on Monday morning, expecting to be in this city on Tuesday night.

Commissioner Delano was at the Internal Revenue Bureau this morning, but was not yet qualified. Mr. Rollins will leave next week.

Brigadier General Forsyth, who was recently wounded in an Indian campaign, is in the city.

Mr. Judd has received from Chicago an elegant gavel, to be presented to Mr. Colfax, for his use as President of the Senate. It was made by the same man who made the gavel used at the Chicago Convention of 1860.

Quidnuncs assert that Elihu B. Washburne goes into the Cabinet as Secretary of State for a short period, when he will resign, to go as Ambassador to France.

Hon. Hamilton Fish received no intimation of his appointment as a member of the Cabinet, nor sought it; but he would not decline it if offered a portfolio.

It is asserted with great positiveness by the friends of Edwin M. Stanton that he will be tendered the position of Minister to Great Britain.

Hon. Joseph Odell, of Chicago, is powerfully supported for a foreign appointment—probably that to Japan.

Adjutant General Townsend has declined to surrender the private papers of General Secure, captured just about the termination of the war. In a letter in response to the application he says he is constrained to affirm the previous decision of Secretary Stanton in refusing to restore them.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency printed, $129,610; shipments, $411,482; National Bank notes issued, $[illegible]; actual circulation, $299,305,53; fractional currency redeemed, $269,185.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Governor Cox has accepted the secretaryship of the Interior, and leaves for Washington to-morrow night.

RETALIATION.

James A. Barrie, a watchman in the Interior Department, refusing to provide for an illegitimate child by a young woman, she killed him, last night, by beating his skull in with a hammer. She then gave herself up to the police.

CHICAGO APPOINTMENT.

Among the first appointments for Chicago will be that of General J. D. Webster, as Internal Revenue Assessor for that district. All who know him will agree that it is an appointment fit to be made.

ONE OF JOHNSON'S LATEST PARDONS CANCELLED BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Marshal Murray to-day received a pardon from President Johnson for Jacob and Moses Dupuy, father and son, who were convicted in the January, 1869, term of the United States Circuit Court of this district of receiving stolen whiskey from a revenue officer. Jacob was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment at hard labor and fined $500, and Moses was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined $250. The pardon was granted on the ground that the Dupuys had given valuable information in regard to revenue frauds, and had been promised protection. The pardons are conditional upon the payment of the fines. Shortly after the pardon was received by Deputy Marshal Thompson, the District Attorney sent a telegram to Commissioner Rollins informing him of the matter. The commissioner had a brief interview with President Grant, the result of which is embodied in this despatch received at the District Attorney's office, at 5 o'clock:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1869.

"To Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., United States Attorney, No. 41 Chambers street, New York:

"I have just seen the President, who instantly directed the withholding of the pardon of the Dupuys. I have sent to the State Department to have it ordered forwarded, if this be prevented, if the pardons are issued, to ask them to withhold them. The President is in earnest about it.

"(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner."

At 5 past two o'clock Assistant District Attorney Bell had a fresh warrant made out for the arrest of the Dupuys on an indictment found with having obstructed the officers of Mr. Murray's force in the execution of their duty, which was attempted, it is said, to fire on the latter. The bench warrant was promptly issued by the Dupuys, who were put in the custody of the Marshal. [illegible]

Later in the day the following despatch was received at the Marshal's office:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.

"To Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal, New York:

"If Jacob and Moses Dupuy have not been released you will regard their pardons as cancelled, and retain the same at once to this department.

"(Signed) [illegible]"

In compliance Deputy Marshal Thompson sent the pardons of the Dupuys back to the State Department. What further action will be taken in the matter is not at present known.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers met at the office of the Surgeon General yesterday. There were present Chief Justice Chase, General B. F. Butler, Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania; the Governor Smith, of [illegible]; Judge E. H. Bond, of Maryland; Hon. L. B. Gunckle, of Ohio, and Dr. E. B. Walcott, of Wisconsin. Reports from several asylums showed that there are 1,385 disabled soldiers at the Central Asylum at Dayton, Ohio; 800 at the Eastern Asylum at Augusta, Maine; 300 at the Northwestern Asylum at Milwaukee, and about 600 more at the various asylums supported by the States. Each of the asylum buildings in Augusta, Maine, was recently destroyed by fire [illegible]. [illegible] contented and happy, and in many cases either restored to health, or [illegible] to go into the world and earn their own living. The moral improvement is equally marked as evidenced by the gentlemanly deportment and interest in religious and temperance societies organized in the asylum.

The election of officers of the board resulted: President—Major General B. F. Butler; First Vice President—Major General J. H. Martindale; Second Vice President—Jay Cooke; Secretary—Hon. L. B. Gunckle.

After making appropriations the board adjourned to meet at the Eastern Asylum, Augusta, Me., on the 8th of July next.

THE NEW YORK PRESS AND THE NEW CABINET.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Herald* says of the new Cabinet: "We see in this new Cabinet that Grant has given the guarantee of Republican politicians a wide berth; that he has chosen his men from all but as a sub ordinate; and with one the reputation and abilities of the men to be his ministers are equal to the administration."

The *Tribune* says the new Cabinet means business "emphatically." Each man was chosen by General Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity announced in the inaugural.

The *Times* says the Cabinet, as a whole, will not commend itself to the politicians, because it has not been taken from their ranks; nor are the men who compose it sufficiently well known to the public at large to command, in advance, the full confidence of the community. But in the very freshness of its character, in the fact that its members are business men rather than politicians, and are likely to make the practical interests of the country their first care, we see grounds for believing that the Cabinet will, by its practical working, vindicate the wisdom of its selection.

The *World* says Grant has made such a Cabinet as no politician would have advised; such a cabinet as no newspaper could have conjectured; a Cabinet which all his political opponents will wonder, and his political friends with suppressed dismay. It devides the opposition, a party not one has ever been known in the councils of the nation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill for the further securing of equal rights in the District of Columbia, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. VICKERS objected.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to reorganize the navy of the United States.

Mr. CAMERON introduced bills supplementary to the act to authorize the Lateral Branch Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to run into the District of Columbia. The bill is the same as that pending before the last Congress.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to further define and provide for the punishment of crime against the United States.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced the following bill, and asked for immediate consideration:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to establish a Treasury," as provides that no person holding any office instituted by this act shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned in carrying on the business of trade and commerce, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. SHERMAN. "That bill ought to be passed."

Mr. SUMNER. "I think it ought not to be acted upon so hastily. I must object to it."

Mr. SHERMAN. "It is necessary that that provision should be repealed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to hold office."

Mr. SUMNER. "Does the Senator think it ought to be repealed?"

Mr. SHERMAN. "I think there is no reason why it should not be repealed."

Mr. SUMNER. "I should rather see the matter carefully considered by a committee."

Mr. SHERMAN. "I move that it be referred to the Committee on Finance."

Mr. SUMNER. "There is no Committee on Finance."

There being no committee to which to refer the bill, it was laid on the table.

MOBILE BAY.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill for the improvement of the river, bay and harbor of Mobile.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Mr. THAYER moved to take up his resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider all propositions relative to Indian tribes.

Mr. HOWARD hoped it would not be taken up, and the Senate refused.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At this point the message was received from the President.

[The message appears among miscellaneous items above.]

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer it to a select committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. "The first question is, what disposition shall be made of the Executive message?"

Mr. SUMNER moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN then introduced the following bill, and asked its immediate consideration:

Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the act approved September 2d, 1789, entitled "An act to establish a Treasury Department," as prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from being concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or the same thereby, be repealed, but that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not act on any matter, claim or account in which he is personally interested.

The VICE PRESIDENT. "Is there any objection to considering the bill at this time?"

Mr. SUMNER. "I object; I think it ought to be most profoundly considered before it is passed."

VICE PRESIDENT. "The bill is not before the Senate."

RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions laid over yesterday in their order:

Mr. Drake's resolution, providing that treaties with Indian tribes shall be considered in open session, after a brief discussion, passed.

Mr. Sawyer's resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all application and propositions for removal of political disabilities.

Mr. POMEROY opposed the increase of the number of special committees.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought there ought to be a separate committee of each House.

Mr. TRUMBULL was in favor of the resolution, because it was impossible for the Judiciary Committee or any other committee having to do other business to consider the applications for removal of disabilities. He said the committee on the Judiciary had to examine several hundreds of papers on each business.

Mr. FERRY, speaking upon the resolution, said he was opposed to having such a bill for the removal of political disabilities at the South, which he hoped would soon receive the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. ABBOTT was in favor of the appointment of a committee, but opposed Mr. Ferry's bill.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Revision of Rules.

BILL RELATIVE TO INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill in relation to treaties with Indians. It provides that hereafter no treaties shall be made with Indian tribes in the United States, and they shall be deemed incapable of making treaties with the United States. It provides also, that any agreements or contract between the United States and any Indian tribe, entered into or ratified after the enactment of this bill, authorizing or providing for the payment of money from the Treasury, or sale or other disposition of public lands or Indian reservations in whole or in part, shall be [illegible] unless authorized by [illegible] of the United States or Territories, unless the enforcement thereof shall be authorized by an act of Congress passed at any time subsequent to the [illegible].

PASSAGE OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Adjourned.

DES MOINES.

End of the Celebrated Orwig Embezzlement Case—Iowa Swamp Lands—A Female Notary Public.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 6.

The case of the State vs. R. G. Orwig, charged with embezzlement of swamp land funds while private Secretary of Governor Stone, was dismissed in the District Court last night on the motion of the prosecuting attorney. This is an instance where the law has stopped because of weariness. The case has been dragging along from court to court until it has died for want of prosecution. When it was called yesterday the principal witness, Governor Stone, was not present. The documents for the prosecution had closed up in the safe of a man then away from the city. Nothing, nobody was ready to prosecute, so the case was dropped which ends the much talked of trial of the man named Orwig.

The Secretary of State has issued from the Land Office at Washington, a patent for 3,894 acres of swamp land in the Council Bluffs District, which is to be distributed among the several counties of that District.

The Governor has issued patents to the D. V. Railroad for lands donated by act of Congress of July 12, 1862, in compliance with an act of the General Assembly of March 31, 1868.

Private despatches were received here to-day, announcing the passage of the Iowa War Claim bill, which will cause the General Government to reimburse this State with $211,000 expended in payment of troops for the protection of the northern and southern borders during the war.

The Governor to-day pardoned Samuel Barr, in the State Penitentiary for larceny.

The Secretary of State to-day issued a commission to Miss Sims C. Robbins, of Chickasaw County, which looks a little as though the coming woman had come.

THE FAR WEST.

The Union Pacific Railroad Open its Entire Length—Church Expulsion—The Comanches in New Mexico Desire Peace.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, March 6.

The weather yesterday and to-day was extremely cold and stormy. It is turning mild this evening.

The westward bound train, which had been snowed in beyond Laramie City, finally passed the snow blockade this evening, to the terminus. The eastward bound through train will reach Cheyenne to-night.

A prominent physician, an old member of the Presbyterian Church, after a protracted trial today, has been expelled, charged with improper conduct in connection with the seduction of Teacher Bereswell, of the Hall Female Academy.

SANTA FE, March 6.—Five leading Comanche Chiefs, representing fifteen hundred lodges, heretofore hostile, have just arrived with a proposal to surrender and make a peace treaty.

PHILADELPHIA.

Brief Biography of Hon. Adolph Borie, the New Secretary of the Navy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

Adolph Borie, of the firm of McKean, Borie & Co., importing and shipping merchants, is a native of Philadelphia, of French extraction, about fifty-eight years old. He has been engaged for more than thirty years in the China tea and East India trade, importing also Cuban and Mexican goods to Philadelphia. He is not in active business now, except in managing his large fortune acquired in business. He is a man of the highest type of mercantile honor, universally esteemed for purity and integrity of character, very liberal and active in all public movements during the war, one of the Republican fast members of the Union League; a frank, generous, noble hearted man, greatly esteemed by President Grant, who knows him well. It is doubtful if he will accept office. One could fill a column in enumeration of his admirable traits of character; but being a merchant all his life, his biography otherwise is brief.

Horrible Death.

WARSAW, Ind., March 6.—A young unmarried man named Dewitt, met with a horrible death yesterday, about nine miles south of this place. He was employed in a saw mill, and while working near the saw, slipped and fell against it, and was cut and mangled in a fearful manner. He was thrown some ten feet into the air. He lived about an hour after the accident occurred.

The Alleged Murderer of Pollard Declared Not Guilty.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The jury in the case of James Grant, charged with the murder of Oliver Pollard, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Rev. Dr Charles Gillette, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Agent of the American Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, fell dead this morning in this city.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 6.

FRAUDS IN RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS IN COUNTY AND STATE ELECTIONS.

The following important bill was presented to the Senate a few days since, and passed to a third reading this afternoon. The bill is intended to prevent an evil which has grown to be a disgrace to our elections and for the purposes named. The examples proving this are numerous, and need not be detailed. The bill, it is hoped, will pass the House and become a law. The bill is as follows:

AN ACT to prevent frauds in elections for subscriptions to take stock in, or for donations in aid of, any corporation, or concerning county seats.

SECTION 1. That all the provisions of the one hundred and forty-second and one hundred and fifty-third sections of the criminal code, and the fourth section of an act to provide for ascertaining the qualifications of voters, approved February 22d, 1861, and of the fourteenth section of an act for the registry of electors, and to prevent fraudulent voting, and all other laws now in force in this state punishing frauds in elections, be, and they are hereby declared applicable to all elections hereafter to be held in any county, city, town, township or village, under any general or special law of this State, upon the question whether any such county, city, town, township or village, or any officer or officers thereof, or any other person for or in their name or on behalf of such county, city, town, township or village, or the inhabitants, or any of them, to subscribe for or take any stock in any incorporated company, or make any donation or gift in aid of such company, or for the removal of any county seat.

SEC. 2. No officer or officers of any county, city, town, township or village, shall be required to submit the question of subscribing to or taking stock in any incorporation, or of making any donation or gift to or in aid of any corporation, after such question of subscribing or taking stock, or making such donation has been once rejected by the legal voters of such county, city, township, town or village [illegible], after any such proposition has been once rejected by the people at an election held for that purpose, the proper authorities of any county, city, town, township or village may again submit such proposition to the electors at their discretion, anything in any general or special law now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, to the contrary notwithstanding.

PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary hawks were laid out in the House this morning so effectually that they will scarcely peep again. This morning, in the House, Mr. Gale, Chairman of the Committee on the Penitentiary, reported back the Buckmaster & Co. Lease bill, with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out. Merritt immediately moved as a substitute, a bill, almost identical with the one reported by the committee, with the names of Colonel Charles G. Hammond and Dr. Charles V. Dyer substituted for those of Buckmaster & Co. The substitute was laid on the table by a vote of 48 to 34, and the enacting clause stricken out of the original bill in accordance with the report of the committee.

BRIBERY.

The House had another bribery sensation this morning, growing out of the Healey Slough fight. Mr. Parker got up to oppose the passage of the bill. After speaking a few moments he boldly charged the friends of the bill with attempting to corrupt the members, and called upon General Sickles, Representative from Rock Island, to verify his statement, and then took his seat. The General then slowly arose from his seat, and, with grave and solemn voice and speech, said that the counsel of the Healey Slough Corporation, now on the floor of the House, had approached him and wanted to know what it would cost to silence the General's opposition to the bill, and put it through. The General made no reply, but deemed it his duty to rush from the tempter's presence. The name of the man who offered to purchase his support was Bonfield, a lawyer of Chicago. After making this accusation the General took his seat. Mr. Bonfield, who, as I have said, was on the floor of the House, immediately proceeded to the seat of Mr. Bond and requested that gentleman would move to have him (Bonfield) brought before the bar of the House. Mr. Bond did so, and the motion was passed almost unanimously. This sent the House into a quandary. They had got the elephant, and the question arose at once, what are we to do with him? A sort of town meeting or woman's Rights Convention followed, in which every member was on the floor, and speaking at the same time. Finally, a committee was moved to investigate the whole matter, and quiet reigned thereafter. Mr. Bonfield insists that General Sickles entirely mistook the tenor of what he said to him. General Sickles had manifested strong opposition to the bill, or, perhaps, to its details, and Mr. Bonfield went to him and wanted to know what would induce him to withdraw his opposition, meaning what changes in the bill. If this was Mr. Bonfield's meaning, it is certain the General did not so understand it. The committee will doubtless sift the matter in such a way as to fix the character of the transaction, and if it should prove that Bonfield attempted to bribe Sickles, he deserves no mercy at the hands of the General Assembly or the people of the State.

LAKE FRONT BILL.

This bill was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-day in the Senate, but owing to the illness of Senator Ward, who wishes to speak upon the question, in courtesy to him it was postponed until 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon. It is to be hoped that Senator Ward will be able to be in his seat at that time, as I hear he has prepared a very strong speech against the bill. Of course, the bill will pass. That is fixed, and the strongest logic that ever came from human lips cannot stop it.

Senator Ward is much better to-night, and expects to be in his seat on Monday. He has his speech on the Lake Front bill prepared, and will deliver it on that day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INSURANCE BILLS.

Three different general insurance bills have been laid before the House of Representatives during the session. The first was prepared by the gentlemen from Chicago. The second was a substitute for that first, reported by the Committee on Municipal Affairs and Insurance. The third was reported by Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the same committee. The latter—the substitute for the substitute—was taken up this morning, and after undergoing a few amendments was ordered to a third reading. The bill has been prepared with much care, and from the debate to-day on ordering it to a third reading, I think it will pass the House.

THE PAPER CONTRACT.

The Printing Committee had a secret session last night, and went into farther examinations in regard to the printing paper and binding contracts. A bookbinder of this city testified that he put in a bid; that there was a bogus bid lower than his; and that a higher bid got the contract than himself, and that he finally got seven hundred and fifty dollars from the successful bidder, or some of his friends, for withdrawing his bid. In these various expositions I see little moral choice between the parties on either side. The favorite saying of the veteran gambler holds good: "There is cheating all around the board, gentlemen."

PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Governor transmitted this afternoon to the Senate a certified copy of the Fifteenth Article of the constitution, which he had just received from Washington, in reference to a request made a week since to have it forwarded at once. Mr. Munn offered a joint resolution that the State of Illinois, by its General Assembly, adopt and ratify the article. The vote was—ayes, 17; noes, 7—the division being strictly political. Every Senator was present except Mr. Ward, who was taken suddenly ill while in his seat, this morning.

The resolution was immediately sent to the House and called up at once. The Democrats at once commenced filibustering, but were soon outwitted, and the previous question ordered. Five minutes were allowed to any member who wished to explain his vote a privilege which many of the members availed themselves of. The Republican speeches were brief, sharp and racy. The Democrats were doleful and angry. The vote was announced—ayes, 58; noes, 26. The division was a political one. The result was received with lively applause by the members and the crowd of spectators in the lobby and gallery.

THE TAX STEALING BILL.

The bill to allow counties, towns and cities to take their excess of taxes over 1868, to pay their railroad debts, already incurred, and to be incurred for the next ten years, was made the special order for Monday afternoon. The bill is growing weaker every day, and I am in hopes that it will be defeated.

FULLER'S BILL.

Fuller's bill was to-day made the special order for 10 o'clock, to-morrow, in the House. There is no organized opposition to it.

DUPAGE.

The DuPage County bill, as it passed in the Senate with amendments, a few days since, was agreed to in the House to-day. That disturbing issue is out of the way, unless Governor Palmer should happen to veto the bill.

PENITENTIARY APPROPRIATION.

The Senate bill, appropriating $300,000 to carry on the Joliet Penitentiary for the next two years, was reported to the House to-day and sent to the Finance Committee. Its passage cuts off all hopes of the Penitentiary hawks—Buckmaster, Dyer, Hammond & Co.

CITY CHARTER AMENDMENT.

A new amendment, or supplementary bill, to the Chicago Charter amendments lately passed, was introduced into the House this afternoon, and at once passed to a third reading. The bill provides that in cutting up the city into twenty wards, if any officeholder in one ward shall be set off into another, he cannot hold on to his office, by reason of his moving into the new ward, unless such removal took place previous to the 1st of January last.

SENATOR WARD ILL.

I regret to inform you that Senator Ward was, while in his seat this morning, taken suddenly and seriously ill. He was taken to the residence of his friend, R. E. Goodell, Esq., where he will receive the most careful nursing from Mrs. Ward, and Mr. Goodell's family. The Senator will scarcely be able to take his seat again during the present session.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

It is but justice to say that Mr. Munson strongly denies the statements made through the public press, that he has been guilty of any wrong in connection with the famous bribery case. He maintains his innocence under the worst construction that can be put upon his action in the matter. The matter will come up before the Corruption Committee, of which Mr. Bond is Chairman, to-morrow night, and a truthful exposition of the facts will undoubtedly be made.

ADJOURNMENT.

It was generally supposed that the General Assembly would take a recess from to-morrow until April, but it is now certain that the recess will not commence until some day next week, perhaps Tuesday. There is still a large amount of business to be completed.

LEGISLATIVE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6.

SENATE.

THE LAKE FRONT BILL,

which was the special order for the opening hour, was called up.

Mr. VINCENT moved that it be postponed and made the special order for next Monday morning, because Senator Ward, who particularly desired to be heard on it, was too sick to be present to-day.

Mr. MUNN opposed any further postponement, [illegible].

Mr. ADDAMS said that yesterday Mr. Munn was very anxious for courtesy to a Senator from a sister state, and he thought there was also courtesy due to a member of this body.

Mr. DORE thought the friends of the bill should consent to the postponement, as it was only fair to give Senator Ward an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. BOYD said there was no necessity for postponement. Other gentlemen on the floor could present the views of Mr. Ward fully as ably as that gentleman himself.

Mr. FULLER thought the request to postpone should meet a favorable consideration. Mr. Ward has prepared an exhaustive legal argument relative to this bill, and it was only fair that it should be heard, especially as the many [illegible].

Mr. PINCKNEY said it seemed to him that when a brother Senator asked a personal favor on account of sickness, it was not fair to refuse it.

Mr. EPLER did not think the question of courtesy should be considered. The delay would endanger the passage of this and other important bills.

Mr. WOODSON said he would not like it if the Senate should refuse him a similar request if he were in the position of the Senator. It is a bill of great interest to Mr. Ward's constituents, and he should have a chance to be heard.

The motion to make it the special order for Monday morning prevailed.

RAILROAD BILL.

A motion to suspend the rules so as to concur in the House amendments to the bill to amend the charter of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad was debated for some time. Mr. EPLER desiring to have time to examine the bill, as it immediately concerned his constituents, it was finally referred to him for examination.

FERRY BILL.

The bill to incorporate a ferry company in St. Clair County was reported back from the Banks and Corporations Committee, with amendments providing that no part of the paved levee belonging to the city, of the ferry Company should be condemned for its ferry, and also that the Commissioners appointed to condemn the lands should not be residents of St. Clair County.

Mr. WOODSON stated that it was proposed to condemn five hundred feet of the paved levee for the use of the new ferry out of the landing place of the Wiggins Ferry, and he thought ninety feet of landing place was enough for the new company.

On motion of Mr. FLAGG the amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. WOODSON desired to amend by inserting 300 instead of 500 feet of the paved levee, which was also tabled, and the bill passed, 23 to 0.

FRAUDS IN ELECTIONS TO SUBSCRIBE AID FOR RAILROADS.

The rules were suspended, and the bill to punish fraudulent voters in elections for subscription to stock or donations to corporations was passed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The House resolution authorizing the Auditor to pay in full for printing and binding the Adjutant General's report was concurred in.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The bill providing for the extension of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was passed.

PROPOSED RECESS.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. ADDAMS that the Legislature take a recess from March 10th to April 12th, which was laid over after an ineffectual attempt to press it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill for the appointment of reporters and the preservation of official records was passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

A greater portion of the afternoon was occupied in hearing reports from committees.

Mr. CRAWFORD read a resolution inviting the General Assembly to attend the ceremonies of dedicating the Soldiers' Monument at Rock Island.

RESOLUTIONS.

The House resolution requesting the delegation in Congress to endeavor to procure an appropriation for establishing at Mound City a naval station was taken up and concurred in; also, the House resolution to furnish each member with a bound copy of the *Daily Register* or *State Journal*, at a cost not exceeding $4.50, which was not concurred in.

Mr. MUNN entered a motion to reconsider this vote.

Mr. WOODSON moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was carried.

Also the House resolution directing the Governor to fit up rooms in the State Arsenal, and remove the Adjutant General's office there by the 1st of June next. Concurred in.

House bills were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REPORTED BACK.

The bill to regulate cooperage in the State Penitentiary was reported back by the committee, with a recommendation that it be laid on the table.

Mr. TAYLOR opposed this action. Great harm was doing to the mechanics of Chicago by the present unjust discrimination.

Mr. BURNETT spoke in favor of the bill, and pointed out the effect of the present system on the coopers of Chicago.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 27.

PENITENTIARY LEASE BILL.

The bill to lease the Penitentiary was reported back with a recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The minority of the committee reported a bill, substantially the same as the old one, providing for leasing the prison to Hammond & Co., and for the use of convicts at Alton.

Mr. COOK, of Lake, moved that the substitute be laid on the table.

The previous question was ordered, and the motion agreed to—yeas, 48; nays, 34, as follows:

[illegible]

The motion to strike the enacting clause out of the old bill was agreed to.

REMITTING STATE TAXES.

The bill remitting State taxes to Alexander County on account of the number of paupers and criminals came up.

Messrs. KERR, BURNETT and others supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. OAKLEY. The bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas, 43; nays, 20, as follows:

[illegible]

SOUTH BRANCH CANAL BILL.

The Judiciary Committee reported back favorably the bill for a canal, from the Healey Slough to the south branch of the Chicago River.

Mr. PARKER, of Cook, submitted a report against the bill, alleging that the canal was not needed; that there was sufficient dockage; that it was an injury to the railroads, and was private speculation.

Messrs. BOND and MUNSON defended the majority report.

The previous question was ordered—yeas, 54; nays, 28.

A motion to postpone the subject till July 4 was lost—yeas, 31; nays, 37.

The substitute offered by the majority was adopted—yeas, 35; nays, 34.

The second reading of the substitute was objected to.

Mr. PARKER stated that the friends of the substitute had approached a member and tried to bribe him. The name of the member was called for, and Mr. Sickles said he did not pretend to say that the money offered him for the parties interested, or one of them, approached him and wanted to know what it would cost to secure his favor to the bill and how much it would take to keep it off. Mr. Sickles then declined to give the names, but he was willing to assert it anywhere. The motion to suspend the rules for the second reading was lost—yeas, 51; nays, 32.

Mr. BOND moved that Mr. Bonfield, the person accused of bribery, be brought before the bar of the House to answer to the charge.

Mr. TAYLOR wanted the matter sent to an investigating committee.

Mr. DINSMOOR wanted to know how it was to be done. He did not wish any whitewashing at the bar of the House. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to examine.

Mr. CHILDS wanted the matter sent to a committee, and moved it with great zeal.

Mr. TAYLOR hoped it would go to a committee.

Mr. MILLER, of Cook, wanted the matter investigated before the open House, and Mr. VERIS sustained him.

The House voted to appoint a special committee of five to investigate the matter, and Mr. KERR obtained the floor and moved to say that the gentleman accused was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Great confusion ensued. Various motions to adjourn were made, and finally the Speaker took the chair and restored order.

Mr. BOND said there was no money in this bill. This was an attempt to kill it by a charge of bribery. He denied the charge which he had previously heard.

The CHAIR appointed as the committee on the alleged Sickles bribery case Messrs. Dinsmoor, Lansing, Smith, Palmer and Cook, of Sangamon.

AFTERNOON SESSION—RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to make uniform the charges for the transportation of freight on railroads was taken up and made the special order for Monday afternoon.

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO BILLS CONCURRED IN.

Certain House bills returned by the Senate with amendments were taken up and the amendments concurred in.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Senate bill to prevent the importation of Texas and Cherokee cattle was reported back by the committee, with an amendment.

Mr. LANNING opposed immediate action on the bill. One of so much importance should be carefully considered.

Mr. BRADSHAW said the committee had considered the matter, and were unanimous in support of the bill.

The amendment provides that Texas or Cherokee cattle may be introduced here which may have been wintered in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa or Wisconsin, and the certificate of the County Clerk shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 61; nays, 5—Messrs. Burgess, Collins, Gilmore, Mitower and Payne.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The bill to enable a township to adopt the township school system was taken up.

An amendment was offered that the act should not apply to Chicago, or any school District heretofore incorporated, and the bill read a third time.

BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills, on a third reading, were, with others, put in an omnibus and passed: Safety Deposit Life Assurance Company, of Chicago; to amend the charter of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad; to incorporate and regulate fire and marine insurance companies; to incorporate the Chicago Board of Trade Storage Company; to authorize Cook County to summon juries of merchants in certain cases; to incorporate the East St. Louis Stock Yard Company; to amend Chapter 31, Revised Statutes entitled Criminal Jurisprudence; to amend Chapter 59, Revised Statutes relative to Justices of the Peace; to facilitate the tracing of title to land in certain cases; to amend the Chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled Wills; to incorporate the Chicago Bonded Warehouse Company; in relation to assessments and Assessors in West Chicago; to incorporate the Western Fire, Marine and River Insurance Company; in relation to the defence of insanity in criminal cases; in relation to inspection of mineral oils; bill supplementary to the amendment of the charter of Chicago.

BILLS VOTED ON SEPARATELY.

The following bills were voted on separately:

The bill to annex St. Peter County to the Eleventh Judicial Circuit was called up and supported by Mr. CHILDS.

Mr. RAVLIN opposed it, and moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was agreed to.

The bill to organize the militia of Illinois was taken up and defeated—yeas, 40; nays, 38.

The bill for the appointment of State Commissioner of Emigration at New York, and for the protection of emigrants was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

France.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PARIS, March 5.

The following changes have been made in consequence of the death of M. Troplong. Adolphe Vuitry has been appointed President of the Senate, vice Troplong. DeForcade La Roquette succeeds Vuitry as President of the Council, and M. Rouher takes the Interior Department provisionally in addition to the foreign portfolio.

Great Britain.

GRANT'S INAUGURAL ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

English and French journals warmly eulogize General Grant's inaugural address and observe that the paragraph on his foreign policy indicates peace.

RUMORED DEATH OF THE POPE.

The *Liberte* publish a report of the death of the Pope, but it is discredited.

LONDON, March 6.

Rumors from the continent again mention the death of the Pope.

PETITIONS FOR FENIAN AMNESTY.

LONDON, March 6.

Ten monster petitions were presented to Queen Victoria at her levee yesterday, praying for amnesty to the Fenians.

FENIANS LIBERATED.

LONDON, March 6.

Seven of the Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the Kingdom have been liberated. The following are their names: Thomas F. Burke, American Fenian organizer; Dennis F. Burke, recently confined at Clerkenwell; Charles Kickwell, poet, and one of the editors of the *Irish People*; Captain Makey and Messrs. O'Connor, Starke and O'Keefe. The latter was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having written a treasonable article published in the *Irish People*. Messrs. O'Conner, Starke and O'Keefe were liberated unconditionally.

Spain.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

MADRID, March 6.

The cabinet of government monopoly [illegible] Spanish colonies [illegible].

North Germany.

SPEECH OF BISMARK AT A BANQUET GIVEN TO MR. BANCROFT.

BERLIN, March 6.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner day before yesterday, in honor of the inauguration of President Grant. Count Bismarck was present and made a speech. He said no dispute had ever arisen between the United States and Germany, and friendly relations between the two countries were now especially guaranteed.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.

STEWART'S INELIGIBILITY.

The request of General Grant for a modification of the law of 1789 is much discussed. The general feeling is that the law should not be suspended. Dry goods merchants say that Stewart should quit the business if he accepts a Cabinet appointment.

WALL STREET.

The money market has worked easier. Early transactions were at 7 per cent, afterwards at 6 per cent, and at the close there were liberal offerings at 5 per cent. The abolishment of quarterly bank statements has been received cheerfully. The new law will cause banks to be more conservative and tend to check the system of kiting by greenbacks. Governments are firm, and there has been a general strengthening of railroad stocks.

A PARDON CANCELLED.

The order of Secretary Washburne to cancel the pardon granted the Dupuy Brothers caused considerable excitement among members of the whiskey ring to-day.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has discovered an extensive conspiracy among members of a religious sect. The centre of the conspiracy is at Charcok, and the chief, who resides there, is arrested. The society has a capital of [illegible] in gold and bank notes, most of which [illegible]. The society extends to Moscow, St. Petersburg and through all parts of the empire, and has correspondence with its agents in Siberia. The object was to overturn the present government and substitute that of the society. The organizations at St. Petersburg and elsewhere were greatly excited at the discovery.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

NEW YORK, March 6—Hon. William H. Seward arrived this afternoon, having passed the night at Trenton. He was accompanied by Postmaster Wakeman, Postmaster Kelly, Paymaster General Randall, ex-Senator Morgan, A. Goodrich of St. Paul, Minn. All of whom are staying at the Astor House. Mr. Seward was besieged by visitors all day. He declined to express his views on public matters, but expressed a favorable opinion of Grant's Cabinet.

Collector of Customs Smythe to-day forwarded his resignation to Washington.

FREE TRADE MOVEMENT.

A large meeting of merchants [illegible] held to-day at the Merchants' Exchange to protest against the present condition of the system of protection. [illegible] and addresses were delivered [illegible] Evarts and David Dudley Field, [illegible] free trade, and [illegible] with the Free Trade [illegible] promotion. Subscriptions [illegible] $37,000. Mr. Field, in his address, [illegible] appointment of Mr. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, under [illegible].

THE PULPIT.

Sermon on the Subject of Jewish Conversions.

Reply of Rev. E. Van Noorden to Rev. R. Laird Collier.

Rev. E. Van Noorden, Corresponding Secretary of the Western Hebrew Christian Brotherhood, preached a sermon last evening in reply to Rev. R. Laird Collier, in the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. He took for his text First Corinthians, 1st Chapter, and 23d verse: "But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness."

THE SERMON.

It was not an enemy of Christianity who made the statement contained in the text, but one of its ablest defenders and warmest friends. He knew very well that but few would listen to his preaching, and yet he knew that the number of those who would accept the truth, yet did he declare it...

[illegible]

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let Angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all."

And 20,000 Jews in Europe join in worshipping the Great King.

[illegible]

SENSATION IN ACTUAL LIFE.

A Romance with a Painful Ending—How a Happy Family was Changed into Grief by a Letter.

New York Correspondence of the Auburn Daily News.

A startling instance of the freaks in which "outrageous fortune" sometimes revels has recently taken place in the family of a quondam magnate of Wall street, now retired and living in quiet elegance in the lower vicinity of Central Park. The gentleman, whose name "mought be" Jones, out ten't, returned some years since, with his family, from Europe, bringing a young French girl, Susette, as nurse to the young babe. After a few months she left the service of the family on some trivial pretext, and another nurse being substituted, Susette was quite forgotten. Mrs. Jones had moved in fashionable circles, while rearing a family of three sons and four daughters, the youngest of whom was the nursling of Susette. As years rolled on, the youngest grew to be a blooming girl of twelve years, attending a boarding school on the Hudson. The oldest daughter and two of the sons had married happily, and nothing in the serene prosperity of the household threatened to ruffle the even tenor of their life. Among other kindly promptings of their generous natures, the family had taken a deep interest in an humble widow woman supporting a family of five children. She had for many years been intrusted with the family washing, which was usually returned by one of the girls of the faithful laundress, and many little niceties were sent home by this girl, whose gentle demeanor or had so won upon Mrs. Jones that she arranged for her partial education, and already regarded her as a sort of protege, for all of which the poor widow was profusely grateful, and declared she would yet "make a lady of her." A few weeks since the family received a letter bearing the postmark of an obscure town in the south of France. It contained voluminous enclosures, bearing official seals, all in French. A family council was convened to decipher the contents, and many a jest was bandied in the merry circle about the centre-table, as each contributed their knowledge of written French in a loose chirography, to get at the meaning of so formidable a missive. The youngest daughter, quite fresh in her studies, seemed to make more progress, and the mysterious documents, first passing from hand to hand, were finally allowed to rest before her, the rest of the group laughingly criticising her broken accents as she read slowly on. She hesitated—was met by another volley of badinage, which was strangely checked as the young girl stretched her eyes more closely to the paper, pressed her jewelled hands upon her temples—turned ashy pale—uttered one scream, and fell back into her father's arms in a swoon!

It was a fearful night with that stricken household as they hovered over that senseless form. A physician hastily called in, seeking for a cause of the strange attack, was shown the scattered missives left upon the parlor floor. Being a fluent scholar he could read them readily, and there, in the dead hours of night, the moaning winds without and the decaying fire in the grate forming a weird scene, the blow fell upon the already affrighted household! No wonder the poor girl had been stricken down in reading her own doom—that she was no child of theirs, but of a poor washerwoman! The substance of the death-bed statements of Susette, which the letter contained, duly authenticated, was, that in taking her infant charge for an airing, she called as usual at the poor home of the family laundress, whose babe was of the same age with that of Mr. Jones. That the woman begged her to stay and mind the children while she took home some work. While alone in the house with the two infants, one of them pulled a hot iron upon it, burning it badly; she applied such remedies as could seize upon, but in her fright fancied the injury must be fatal. It was the infant in her charge. This she had not thought of at the first moment, as there was a remarkable resemblance between them. Overcome with fear, the Devil told her (to use her own language), "that the other baby would do Mrs. Jones just as well." The clothing was quickly changed. The poor woman was encumbered with a sick and suffering infant until its recovery, which fact probably aided the deception. Mrs. Jones was quite ill at the time, and a wet nurse was engaged for that very day; so Susette successfully screened her diabolical act, but still fearing a *denouement*, sought the first vacation to get away to her own land. Unable, after a lapse of years, to die in peace, she made a full confession.

The family seek to keep the affair very quiet. A lady to whom the physician was quite devoted mentioned the facts in secrecy and broke the joined. The lost child of the poor widow will be reinstated in her full rights, and be "made a lady," sure enough; the widow's entire family are amply provided for, and the poignant sorrow of the girl reared in luxury will be assuaged in a great degree by retaining her position of a daughter. Truth, indeed, is ofttimes stranger than fiction!

Steamship Sunk.

New Orleans, March 6.—The steamship Pantheon, bence for Liverpool, with 16,000 bushels buckwheat and 600 bales cotton, sunk last night just outside the bar at the southwest pass in consequence of a collision with the new boat Hercules. The Pantheon has been stuck on the bar for the last three days, and just got clear when the accident occurred.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6.

For ten days past it has been apparent to attentive observers that money was gradually growing scarce, and that the necessities of the business community were increasing. On particular days, when there was some influx of money from abroad, the progress toward stringency has seemed to stop, and a temporary ease has seemed to make the fears of a stringent money market entirely groundless, but there has been, nevertheless, a steady tightening which has been more marked within the last two days. It is well known that a large amount of the available capital of the business men of the city is locked up in provisions and grain, and some also in real estate, and also that the preparations for the spring movement of produce were also calling a large amount into the country, but it is probable that a considerable drain was [illegible] which is likely to be the general line of financial policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury before they spread out money. These circumstances have combined to make money tight at the closing of the week. The banks are still supplying the necessities of all customers, to whom they feel under any obligation, at 10 per cent, but there is a great deal of good paper secured by collaterals of grain receipts, etc., which is not taken in the regular way at the banks, but is offered in the outside market, where bank-money comes out, in times like the present, only through note-brokers and at from 2 to 2½ per cent per month. Some good commercial paper, and some speculative paper secured by undoubted collaterals, are being offered at those rates now.

There is perhaps no greater amount of real estate mortgages being offered, on which the holders wish to realize than the average of the past three or four weeks, but the supply of money seeking investment in that way is less, and money-lenders find it easier to get the high rates of interest and commissions usually charged on such investments.

The supply of currency here has been getting scarcer during the week, and is perhaps as low now as at any time for six months past. Considerable shipments to the country have been made every day during the week, and there must now be a sufficient amount in the country to start the produce movement, though as it progresses more and more will be needed.

Exchange has been at a discount all the week, owing to the necessities of bankers for currency. The supply on the market, however, is not large, and there is but little making by shipments of produce. Sales were made between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers are selling to their customers at 1 10 premium, and buying at 1 10 discount.

The upward movement of Government Bonds, and the downward movement of gold, which were so marked yesterday, were reversed to-day, the apparent cause being the legal obstacle which has been discovered to Mr. A. T. Stewart's acceptance of the portfolio of the Treasury. But, even should it turn out, upon careful judicial deliberation, that the obstacle is an effective one, and though Mr. Stewart should not become Secretary of the Treasury, it will in all probability only cause a temporary decline. As we mentioned yesterday, a great advance in bonds has been brewing in Europe for six months past, and every incident that is not positively unfavorable affords an opportunity for the price to advance more rapidly than usual. A reaction has followed every such advance, but it has never been so great as the advance, so that in the average there is a gradual progression toward par. If Mr. Stewart is not eligible to the Secretaryship, another man will be found, and when he is announced bonds will advance again beyond their former figures, because capitalists everywhere believe that they must soon go to par in gold.

Gold was quoted at 130 this morning, which is the lowest price it has touched since May 19, 1866. The lowest point it has touched since Oct. 18, 1862, was 125 on the 4th of March, 1866.

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver in the market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¼	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	115¾	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—new issue	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113¾	113¾
U. S. 10-40s, large, ex. coupon	106½	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	97	...
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	97	...
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	98	...
American Gold	130¼	...
Silver	120	...

Cook County 7s sold in Boston on the 3d at 96½ to 96¾, and Chicago City 7s (Municipal and Water Loan) at 98.

The following shows the business of the Clearing House for the week ending March 6:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
March 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Below are given the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with yesterday's, and also on the corresponding day of last year:

[illegible]

Real Estate.

Now that the first excitement of the "Park fever" is over, there are to be found some who talk disparagingly of the projects, and raise all sorts of objections which no one ever thought of before, and which are not worthy of consideration now. Of the proposed West Side Parks, there can, of course, as yet, be nothing but the merest rumors of their possible location, and they are, therefore, that much farther in the future than the South Park which is already located, and which it now only remains for the voters of the citizens most interested to decide whether we shall have it or not. To the objections of some that it is too far out, or too large, or too expensive, it is a sufficient reply that the similar objections have invariably been urged against every great enterprise that has been accomplished in and about the city; the Washington street Tunnel, the Lake Tunnel, the raising of the grade of the streets, every one of these was in its inception opposed by men of capital who have afterwards been ashamed of their opposition. It is, therefore, not surprising to find some who are making the same kind of objections now. The South Park enterprise, however, unlike any of those great improvements mentioned above, cannot, like them, be deferred. The opportunity will, in all probability, never return if it is allowed to escape now. The rapid growth of the city southward will soon encroach on the lands now proposed for a park, and a few years hence they would be so cut up among a host of owners that it would be much more difficult to locate a park even if the price of the land was but little higher than than now. The whole question is, therefore, narrowed down to whether Chicago shall have a great park, accessible to everybody by the cheap transit of the city railways—a park that will furnish occupation to hundreds of laborers in its improvement, and pleasure grounds for them as well as the rich after it is finished—whether Chicago shall secure this at the present opportunity or never.

Notwithstanding the unusually large amount of the footings of the value of property conveyed during the week that has just closed, there has not been so active a trade as during the previous week. We have explained a number of times before that the deeds recorded are rather an index of the business of the preceding than of the current week; it is, therefore, to be presumed that the greater portion of the enormous amount of $1,816,658 worth of property which appears in the lists of this week was actually sold a week previous, the intermediate time having been occupied in the examination of titles and the drawing up of conveyances, etc. There are several causes for the diminished activity: first, money is tighter; second, the weather, which always has a very marked effect on real estate business, has been such as to prevent people from getting out to look at property. These otherwise temporary influences have come just in time to check the rampant spirit of speculation, and bring matters down to a healthier basis and a more legitimate volume of business, which will probably be shown in the diminished footings next week. Although there has been a falling off in the amount of business transacted during the past three days, prices have been fully sustained.

The amount of property within the city limits conveyed during each week has continued at about the same average, ranging from $600,000 to $700,000 each week for the past six weeks, while all of the enormous increase during that time has been in outside property.

Though it is getting to be time that some change in the lower rents would be indicated if such was likely to take place at all this spring, there are no signs of it yet, and the probability is that there will be none of importance.

The following table shows the volume and tendency of transactions in real estate situated within a radius extending seven miles from the Court House, during the week ending March 6th, the aggregate value in each direction, and the total in all, being compared with the same for last week:

Location.	No. of Transfers.	Aggregate value.	Am't con. last week.
Within the corporate limits	166	$170,287	$649,591
North of corporate limits	31	[illegible]	57,153
West of corporate limits	21	447,461	171,665
South of corporate limits	55	990,664	177,142
Totals	295	1,816,658	1,054,891
Total week ending Feb. 27		1,054,891	
Total week ending Feb. 20		1,061,835	
Total week ending Feb. 13		973,547	

The following warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House were filed for record on Saturday, March 6:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	116,940	31,330
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	4,400
Lumber, m	119	108
Shingles, m	[illegible]	1
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	20	910

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	148,445
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	43,340
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	430,500
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	111,395
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts for Monday are 28 cars Wheat; 183 cars Corn, of which 117 are New and 66 No Grade; 35 cars Oats; 7 cars Rye and 1 car Barley. Total, 311 cars, or 135,000 bu.

There was a rather light attendance on 'Change to-day, and not much business transacted. It is Saturday, and the volume of sales is generally light on the last of the week. Then there was no confidence in anything, and purchases were generally restricted to the supply of immediate wants. The political situation was a topic which commanded considerable attention, and the merits of the Cabinet appointments were freely canvassed, though without fault-finding. All seemed well satisfied with the selections made, and the acceptance of Grant that if his first choice should not suit other selections will be made, was often repeated in the conversation on the subject.

Highwines were quiet and a shade easier. The only sales reported were 40 brls free at 90c, but there were no imperative sellers, and hence no weakness. The market is somewhat bare of stock, and holders can afford to be firm.

Provisions were dull and unchanged. Mess Pork was entirely nominal at $30.75@31.00. The only sale reported was of 100 brls, favorite brand, at $31.00, and that is believed to have been made off 'Change. Lard was little better than nominal near the close, when 100, 200, 300, and 500 tcs, total, 1,300 tcs, were bought at 18c, the purchase being made on Canadian account. Meats were very quiet; 100,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders were sold at 13c buyer the month. Rough Sides and Cumberlands were nominal at 14¾c; Short Ribs at 15¾c; and Short Clear, at 16c. Sweet Pickled Hams were nominally unchanged at 16¾c; a choice lot of 100 tcs sold at 16¾c. Sales were also made of 50 brls Pigs Tongues at $12.00. Tallow and Grease were alike unmentioned, and the market was dead on one of the dullest days ever experienced in provision circles. Except the order for Lard, there was nothing done that could be charged to the account of 'Change.

The English trade has been virtually checked for awhile till the effect of the new order of things shall be known. The movement has, however, been quite free so far—it amounted during the past week to about 700 boxes of Middles alone.

Dressed Hogs were in a little better request to-day and the market ruled firm at $13.00@12.25 for light, and $12.25@13.50 for heavy, closing steady at $13.00@13.50 for lots dividing on 200 lbs.

A dull feeling pervaded the Flour market to-day and only a fair business was transacted. As regards prices very few changes of importance occurred, although a few holders were granting slight concessions in order to effect sales. A small lot of White Winter Extras sold at $8.87½; Spring Extras ranged at $6.00@8.00; Spring superfines at $4.25@4.75; Rye Flour at $6.00; and Buckwheat Flour at $3.00 per 100 lbs. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—25 brls not named at $8.87½; Spring Extras—50 brls not named at $6.00; 125 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.87½; 100 brls do at $6.95; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 100 brls do at $5.60; 500 brls do at $5.95; 100 brls do at $5.75½; 50 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls "Cedar River," at $6.13; 1,700 brls—brands given—on p. t.; Spring superfines—88 brls not named at $4.75; 48 brls do at $4.25; Rye Flour—50 brls "Beloit City" at $6.00; Buckwheat Flour—1,500 lbs at $3.00 per 100 lbs. Total, 3,691 lbs.

Wheat was dull and again lower. The evident desire to evade responsibility—mentioned yesterday—was still more apparent to-day; hence all were sellers, and none were buyers. The price of the leading grade was about 1c off, but was steady at the decline, simply because no one offered less, and the sellers refrained from underbidding each other because they could not see any use in it. The course of the market was generally looked on with amazement. The price of Wheat has ruled so low and so long that it is difficult to see why it does not advance when it moves. Of course, the decline in gold has much to do with the present weakness, but a great incentive is the growing desire on the part of holders to be rid of an incubus which they have borne so long, especially as the signs of a free demand from Europe are fading out daily. To-day opinions were about equally divided on the question of the lowest point for the present, but there were few who had an active faith in their own theories, though a few went in to fill shorts at the close. New York has declined fearfully within the past week, and Milwaukee has been almost panic stricken on Wheat, which sold down to $1.07½ yesterday afternoon, and was quoted even lower to-day. Milwaukee Wheat was offered to some extent here to-day, and the chances of buying it were regarded favorably. Spot Wheat was held about ¼c higher than Regular. No. 1 Spring was very dull, only 4¼c higher than No. 2; the difference has averaged 8@10c all through the preceding twelve months. No. 2 was also dull and lower, selling at the price of Rejected a week ago; while Rejected took the No Grade quotations—85c. Sample lots were particularly dull, and only a small part of the offerings were taken. On the Open Board the market was moderately active, at $1.11@1.12, closing at $1.11¼. On 'Change it opened dull and nominal at a decline of 1c from yesterday's closing, but the same as the last price paid on the Open Board. There were a few sellers of Regular No 2 Spring at $1.11¼, and no buyers at any price. Towards noon buyers appeared, and $1.11¾ was paid for a few lots, and then the market settled down nominal to $1.11¼@1.11¾, the odd ⅛c being a gulf which neither side was willing to pass. Just at 1 o'clock the market grew excited, and closed firm at $1.11¾; Sales were made of 4,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.16¼; 3,600 bu do at $1.16; 14,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11¾; 94,000 bu do at $1.11¾; 45,000 bu do at $1.11¼; 30,000 bu do at $1.11¾; 7,900 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.13; 1,600 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu Rejected Spring at 96c; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu by sample at $1 21; 400 bu do at $1.19; 800 bu do at $1 16; 400 bu do at $1 14. Total, 135,900 bu. Buyer the month sold at $1.11¾; seller last half at $1 12¾@1.11¾; seller April at $1.11¾@1.13; and seller May at $1 16.

Corn was steady, quiet, and unchanged. The liberal receipts of the past few days seemed to have disappeared as if by magic, and Corn was held off the market. The offerings were much smaller than usual, either for spot or option, and hence, though there was not a very active demand, prices kept up in spite of a lack of business East, liberal receipts here, and the universal weakening in all other markets. No Grade was the weakest, declining to 53¼c below New, the recent difference being only about 1c. Spring options ranged at about yesterday's inside prices. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened very quiet at the closing prices of yesterday, at 56¼c for New, ruling steady at that price till noon, principally for car lots, and then weakening a shade on receipt of New York advices, closed steady at 56¼@56¾c. Sales were made of 800 bu Yellow at 58c; 1,200 bu New at 56c; 54,000 bu do at 56¼c; 38,400 do at 56¾c; 10,800 bu No Grade at 55c; 7,800 bu do at 54½c; 10,000 bu do at 54¼c; 3,600 bu do at 54c; 5,600 bu do at 54c. Total, 135,000 bu. Buyer the month sold at 56¼c; seller last half of April, and No. 2 at 61¼c seller May.

Oats were stronger, but the strength was entirely speculative, being based on the report of firmness East. This made Regular and Options better, but produced no effect on car lots. Fresh receipts having only about ¼c the preference, where the difference should be nearly 2c. The demand for local supply has again fallen off within a day or two past, the hardness of the roads having been favorable to the bringing in of grain by farmers in wagons from the adjacent country, this being principally sold on the street. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened very quiet at 54c for Regular—an improvement of ¼c on the closing price of yesterday, advancing to 54¼c by noon, and 54¼c for strictly fresh. Then buyers were more free at these prices, and holders more indifferent, and the market closed firm at 54¼@54¾c for Regular or at [illegible]

Rye was quiet and lower, opening weak and closing steady at $1.16@1.17 for fresh No. 1. Sales were made of 400 bu No. 1 strictly fresh at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1 19; 800 bu do at $1.16½; 400 bu do at $1.18; 800 bu fresh No. 1 at $1.17; 400 bu by sample at $1.20. Total, 4,800 bu.

Barley was again so quiet as to be almost nominal; the early feeling was one of dulness, but subsequently one or two small sales were made at the same range of prices as those obtaining yesterday, the market closing steady at $1.62@1.63 for Regular No. 2. Sales were made of 2,400 bu No. 2 at $1.60; 5,000 bu do Regular at $1.63. Total, 7,400 bu.

There was a better inquiry for Seeds, but prices were a shade easier. Sales of Timothy were made at $3.60@3.75; Clover at $9.40@9.75, and Flax at $2.60@2.65.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, March 6.

Flour dull, steady. Wheat heavy, at $1.45 in store. Corn weak at 90@91½c. Oats quiet, firm at 74@75c. Pork heavy, dull at $31.50. Lard weak at 19c. Hogs dull at $12.50. Whiskey held at 97c. Gold 130⅜.

CLOSING.

Flour dull, tame. Wheat easier, saleable at $1.44½@1.45 in store, $1.46@1.47 afloat. Corn tame, fair demand at 91@92c. Oats firm at 74½c. Pork firm. Lard nominal.

CINCINNATI, March 6.

Provisions dull. Mess Pork at $31.50. Lard at 18c. Bulk Shoulders at 13¼c; Sides at 15½c; Clear Rib at 15c, Clear at 15¾c.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.

Wheat quiet, steady; No. 1 Spring at $1.12; No. 2 do at $1.07¾. Receipts, 25,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—11:15 a. m.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

Later.

At the "Open Board" the Grain Markets were dull, but for No. 2 Spring Wheat prices were higher, closing steady at $1.11¾@1.12¼ for spot, and $1.12½@1.12¾ seller last half of March. There was no inquiry for Corn or Oats. In the evening there was nothing doing in Grain. Provisions were quiet and prices nominal.

Live Hogs were neglected, and prices ruled weak and irregular. The receipts were light—only 1,878 head—but in excess of the demand, and several car loads remain in the pens unsold. Prices range at $9.00@11.00 for common to choice. Beef Cattle were in moderate request and prices were nominally unchanged. We quote at $5.50@8.25 for inferior to extra.

Privileges and Options.

The Board of Trade is again agitated on the subject of contracts. This time the matter in dispute arises in the Provision corner—a part of the board hitherto free from these complications. Grain operators have repudiated their contracts, or taken refuge behind the privilege of each member not to recognize privileges claimed by others, but up to this time it has been the pride of the Provision men that every contract made among them—whether legal or not—was honored. So high has been this tone that a few months ago an operator who had pending a grain dispute found it best to pay up without waiting for the decision of the arbitrators. He wanted to operate in pork, and found only a cold shoulder. No one cared to sell a barrel to him so long as he claimed the right, under any pretence, to evade a verbal contract made on 'Change. He had to pay up in grain before he could trade in swine flesh.

The recent excitement in provisions caused a great deal of speculative buying and selling. Thousands of barrels of pork and tierces of lard were bought on option when the property named was not owned by either buyer or seller. The buyer thought that prices would advance, and he agreed to pay $34.00 per barrel for pork next month, calculating to be able to sell it out by that time at $36.00, and pocket the difference, without seeing a barrel or even a stave. The sellers, on the contrary, thought that the price would decline within the time named in the option, and that they could buy for $32.00 during the next thirty days, and pocket the difference without even smelling the pork. The rules of the board recognize these transactions as legitimate, and the board will compel a defaulting member to "live up to his contract," under penalty of not being able to buy or sell in future on the floor of 'Change.

There is another class of operations, extensively indulged in recently, and not recognized as legitimate. These are called "puts" or "privileges." John gives Thomas $500 in hand for the privilege of delivering to him 1,000 barrels of pork within thirty days at $1.00 per barrel less than the market price on the day of the bargain. If the price of pork declines $2.00 during that time, John clears $500; if there be no decline, John loses his $500 paid down, and is not obliged to deliver the pork. Some people say that these transactions are gambling, and ought to be discouraged; others claim that they are just as legitimate as the paying of money for the refusal of a piece of real estate for a week or a month. The Board of Trade does not compel a man to live up to one of these contracts, but many of the provision market is such that to take money for a privilege, and then refuse to stand the loss, is considered little better than a confidence game.

The circumstances of the case in question are understood to be as follows: On or about the 1st of February lard was quoted in this market at 20¼@20½c per lb. On that day A paid to B the sum of $300 for the privilege of selling 600 tcs. of lard to B at 19¾c per lb., at any time during the month of February, if he should so elect. B agreed in writing, in consideration of the aforesaid sum, to receive and pay for the lard if tendered.

On the 22d of February, lard was quoted in this market at 18c per lb., and A notified B that he would deliver the 600 tcs. at 19¾c, according to the agreement. B refused to receive it, stating that the Board of Trade did not recognize such transactions, but at the same time offered to take the lard in April, if A would "carry it" over till that time on his own expense. This A refused to do, but offered to agree on the difference then, and to wait 60 or 90 days for the money. B refused to settle, and told A to collect his claim as best he could.

A decided not to go to law. He however told his broker to sell 600 tcs of lard to B, seller April, if he could. This was done, and on the 5th instant A called on B to deposit $3,500 with his bankers as "margin," or security to A that the lard would be bought on the maturity of the option. This calling for margins on either side is provided for by the rules of the board. B refused to put up the required margin, and A entered complaint on the 6th, before the Board of Directors—not on the privilege, but on the option trade.

The stands the case at present. The appeal to the Directors will probably re-open the whole question so fruitlessly discussed in October last. It is sincerely to be hoped that the board will take fast footed action, one way or the other, as under the present condition of things, the man who is speculatively disposed and wants to live up to his contracts, is put at the mercy of those whose motto is, "heads I win, tails you lose," to the end of the game.

The British Corn Trade.

We extract the following from Dornbush's Produce Circular—a high European authority:

"With a continuance of mild, wet weather, the trade has remained in a state of languor and inactivity, followed by the usual accompaniment of drooping prices for all articles in the trade. A still larger number of cargoes on sale off the coast has added to the heaviness of the trade and to the downward tendency in prices. The demand for breadstuffs as well as for feeding stuff has been exceedingly slack, being much interfered with by the mildness of the weather, fostering the growth and facilitating an ample supply of vegetables, which generally has the effect of greatly reducing the consumption of bread. Consumption is just now yet more lessened by the prevailing distress amongst the laboring classes in want of employment in many parts of the country. Not only is there now less waste in articles of diet than when food is cheap and work abundant—but poor people in want of means are actually stinted in their daily rations and must eat less. As for the reduced demand for feeding stuff, the rapid growth of grass under the prevailing forcing weather is affording considerable and daily increasing nourishment to cattle and sheep.

"The farmers' supply of wheat, not excessively large in itself, has of late been more than adequate to the limited demand. Nothing at present appears in view in the near future to justify any reasonable expectation of a considerable improvement in the trade. The next harvest prospects, so far as they can be judged at this early date, cause at present no anxiety. The weather may undergo a radical change, but calculations on the weather have often proved faulty, like building on sand and there are cannot serve as base for serious operations. The best thing, therefore, for the present, to do, is to limit dealings to current immediate wants, and to keep a sharp lookout for any turn which events may take.

"The reduced quantity of grain cargoes now afloat for the United Kingdom deserves special notice. It has at present no impression on the mind of the trade, while the contents of the last two January and February fleets of grain ships, remain partly unconsumed, with the prospect of an early re-opening of navigation in the Baltic, to be followed, perhaps earlier than usual, in the Danube, Black Sea and Azov. (The port of Odessa is already reported as having been liberated from its icy bounds.) It is, however, to be observed that in most foreign countries grain prices rule higher than the corresponding British currencies, and that, therefore, before remunerative shipments of any consequence can take place abroad, the equilibrium in values must be restored. The most probable course to be expected is that prices will have to settle down to the level of British valuations."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 6.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6.

BUTTER—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. There are no new features of interest to note in connection with the Butter market. The inquiry, as heretofore, was chiefly on local account, and confined principally to the better grades... [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 6.

Illinois Central, 97; Erie, 24¾; Consols, 92¾@93.

United States 5-20 Bonds, 83¾.

LONDON, March 6—Evening.

Consols, for money, 92¾@93; for account, 93¼; U. S. 5-20s, 83¾; ... Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic & Great Western, 32.

FRANKFORT, March 6.

Bonds, 88¾@88¾.

PARIS, March 6—Evening.

Bourse dull; rentes, 71 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s; Red wheat, 9s 4d; white wheat, 10s 7d. Corn, 32s 9d. Oats, 3s 6d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 43s. Pork, 97s. Lard, 74s.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—3 p. m.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—Evening.

Cotton active; middling uplands on spot, 12¼@12½d; afloat, 11½d; Orleans on spot, 12¾@12¾d; sales, 15,000 bales.

California white wheat, 10s 5d; red Western, 9s 4d. Western flour, 24s 6d. Corn—Old, 32s; new, 31s. Oats, 3s 6d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 43s.

Pork, 97s 6d. Beef, 90s. Lard firmer, no higher; 74s. Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 58s 6d.

Spirits petroleum, 7s 6d; refined, 1s 9d. Tallow, 45s.

LONDON, March 6.

Tallow, 45s 9d. Calcutta linseed, 59s 9d.

ANTWERP, March 6.

Petroleum quiet; 56¾ francs.

HAVRE, March 6—Evening.

Cotton closed firmer; tres ordinaire on spot, 131f; low middlings to arrive 142f.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Cotton goods dull and depressed, and many lines are offered below the current market prices. [illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Freights—23,000 bu wheat to Liverpool by steam at 9½@9¾d.

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.

BREADSTUFFS—Rather less disposition to press sales, but lower prices are uniformly demanded, and at the close parties were apart.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The only transaction of moment was 1,000 brls mess at $31.25, sellers four months. Lard flat; 18¾@19c for prime steam. Bacon—Cumberland wanted at 15¼@16c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; 15c, 16½c, gold. Sugar quiet; fair to good grocery, 11@11¾c; best crushed, 15¾c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—Cotton market firm; low middling, 26½c; good ordinary, 24c. Stock, 4,800 bales. Receipts falling off rapidly in this region.

Havana Sugar Market.

HAVANA, March 6.—Sugar quiet at 9¼@9¾ reals for No. 12.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Swine—Receipts, 340. Market ¼c higher; sales at 11@11½c. One car load smooth Illinois, 180 lbs, sold at 11¼c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but firm; sales of 1,000 brls choice Minnesota at $6.50@6.75; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $6.25@6.50; Milwaukee, $6.25@6.50. Wheat unsettled and lower; sales of 68,000 bu at $1.12¼ for No. 1 fresh in "A;" $1.12 for regular; [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

VESSEL SALES.—James Burns, of Milwaukee, has sold to John O'Leary, of the same place, one-half of the schooner W. W. Brigham for $6,000.

J. F. Vanderhoof, of Chicago, has sold to Joseph Champagne one-half, Joseph Russin one-fourth, and Wm. Battersbee, of Green Bay, one-fourth of the scow Detroit Atlantic for $3,000.

THE RIVER.—The Detroit River is once more most effectually sealed up, this time with very heavy lake ice, and the city ferries, in consequence, have been compelled to suspend their trips. There are now no daily crossings [illegible] and by these means communication is kept up with the Canada shore.—*Detroit Tribune, 5th.*

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
AND
MATTINGS.

Warehouse, 509 Chestnut-st.,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of Mail Steamers, sailing from New York Every Saturday, and Alternate Tuesdays.

Rates of passage by the Saturday Steamer.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.

On the 1st, 11th and 21st, steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

March 1, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. West.

March 11, ALASKA, Capt. Gray, Connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Hudson.

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES.
London and New York Steamship Line.

Steamers fortnightly, to London Direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, New York.

BELLONA, March 6. CELLA, March 20.
ATALANTA, April 3.

[illegible]

For freight, to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, Office Chief Quartermaster, SAINT LOUIS, MO., March 4, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock m. [illegible] for the delivery at St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., ... Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Sioux City, Iowa, of

[illegible] bushels Corn,
[illegible] bushels Oats,

And for the delivery at the above places, and Saint Paul, Minn., of

[illegible]

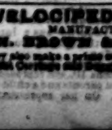
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."

J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Qr. Mr. Mil. Div. Missouri.

Schools.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. ... annual term opens March [illegible]

Scales.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Velocipede Wheels.

VELOCIPEDE WHEELS
MANUFACTURED BY
S. N. BROWN & CO., Dayton, O.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. Private and Chronic Diseases in both sexes successfully treated. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge, if you think the writings of the greatest specialist of the present day worth reading. Ladies, send for descriptive circular of PREMATURE REMEDIES, universally used by married ladies.

Address C. BIGELOW, M. D.,
P. O. Box 154, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Shakspeare on Intermittents.

The Bard of Avon tells us that the "tan in March doth sparkle agues," and the remark is as true now as it was three hundred years ago. [illegible]

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Prop'rs.

Words of Wisdom

For Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

What is Dyspepsia?

[illegible]

New Publications.

IT WILL PAY.—THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. [illegible]

HUNTER'S GUIDE.—REVISED, ENLARGED, [illegible] Address HUNTER & CO., Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H.

Auction Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

[illegible]

Tobacco Antidote.

DR. JNO. V. BURTON'S
TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
[Trademark × Copyrighted.]

Machinery.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. [illegible] Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

Hostetter's

CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

SAFETY FOR THE HEALTHY,

AND

HEALTH FOR THE SICKLY.

The Bitters, as a means of obviating the effects of exposure, irregular diet, sudden changes of temperature, and unhealthy pursuits; as a remedy for evils engaged in...

DYSPEPSIA,

Fever and Ague,

AND

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS;

AS A CURE FOR HABITUAL

CONSTIPATION

And as a general corrective for all disturbances of the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

With a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, and a regular habit of body, it is possible to brave constant exposure, to fare coarsely, to encounter violent climatic changes, and to breathe an atmosphere charged with the seeds of epidemic complaints, without serious inconvenience. But the strongest bodily health, the most elastic and vigorous constitution, will soon decline under such depressing influences,

Unless Sustained by Artificial Means.

The physical powers must be fortified against the extra pressure, or they will break down under it. How, then, can the appetite be preserved, the digestive organs be kept in

GOOD CONDITION,

The secretions be healthfully governed, the regularity of the bowels be maintained, in spite of the disturbing causes referred to? The problem puzzled the world for centuries; but it seems to have been solved at last. The

Invigorating, Regulating, and Preventive Operation of

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters

Produces, in the most agreeable possible manner, the desired result.

While the traveller, the pioneer, the miner, and all who dwell in unhealthy locations, find incalculable benefit from the use of the Bitters, they are no less valuable to persons engaged in employments which debar them from out-door exercise. The air of a close room is almost as deleterious as the miasma of a swamp; and to sit in a cramped position, or to dwell in any position, all day long, is more exhausting than felling trees, or ploughing, or excavating canals, or building railroads. Nothing can wholly supply the place of fresh air and muscular exercise. It is certainly not assumed that

Hostetter's Bitters

Can accomplish such a miracle. But they will, nevertheless, do much for persons whose occupations confine them to the house and demand a sitting posture. A small quantity taken regularly at stated intervals will prevent the flatulence, regulate the stomach and right side, and irregularities of the excretive canals, which are otherwise the invariable penalties of sedentary life. [illegible]

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH

Have received numerous communications from editors and authors, referring to the inexpressible relief they have experienced from this cheering and refreshing stomachic when worn down and exhausted by the labors of the pen. Nor must it be forgotten, in this connection, that this delightful tonic of the Bitters is never followed, as is the case with

Unmedicated Stimulants,

By any nervous reaction. The pure basis of the article, and the healthful nature of the botanic elements with which it is impregnated, render it as sure for the brain as a cup of Congo or Bohea. As the main object of the laws is the protection of person and property and the prevention of crime, so the legitimate object of medicine is the prevention of disease, and the prevention of sickness. Hence the value of

Hostetter's Bitters

As a Protective and Preventive Agent.

Has been strongly dwelt upon. But it must not be thence inferred that the

Remedial Power

Of the preparation is inferior to its efficacy as a safeguard. In cases of Dyspepsia, it is, in the opinion of all who have tried it as a remedy for that most poignant of all physical afflictions, a swift and certain specific. This disease is not, as many suppose, a mere disorder of the stomach; and no medicine that touches the

STOMACH ONLY

Can cure it, though such a nostrum may afford temporary relief. The digestive organ is the central point of the disease; but it is intrenched, also, in the liver and the bowels, and its outworks are in the nervous system. It must be attacked in all these

Simultaneously

In order to accomplish a radical and permanent cure. Now the Bitters covers, as it were, the whole ground. They act upon the stomach as an invigorant, reinforcing its active power; they touch the liver and wake it from its torpidity; they gently relieve and regulate the bowels, and they calm and brace the nervous system. Thus does this great Compound Remedy—combining the four properties of a tonic, a corrective, an aperient and a nervine—carry the enemy by a

Coup-de-Main.

The effect is patent to the world, and there is no necessity for making a mystery about the *modus operandi.* The difference between

Hostetter's Bitters

And the fungus imitations and would-be rivals that spring up in its track, is that it actually accomplishes what they promise but fail to perform.

It DOES Cure Dyspepsia and They DON'T; That's All.

It is the old story of the frog and the ox; and the result of fraudulent imitation usually amounts to the same thing in modern times as in the ancient fable. As a specific for the various types of

Fever and Ague and Remittent Fever,

The Bitters have been tried all that could be desired. In the Western and Southwestern States many physicians who used to prescribe for the chills and fever prescribed large doses of quinine for chills and fever have ceased that dangerous drug, and placed this preparation on their list of

STANDARD MEDICINES.

It breaks up the paroxysms in from three to ten days, and its continued use generally restores the convalescent to perfect health in about a fortnight. In bilious remittents its operation is equally satisfactory. Where both mineral and vegetable

Anti-Bilious Pills

have been tried in vain, [illegible] The value of

Hostetter's Bitters

as a general corrective of irregularities of the bowels [illegible]

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Suit to Test the Constitutionality of an Act of Congress.

The Wife of a Well-Known Citizen in Search of a Divorce.

"Brick" Pomeroy Sued for $4,000 Worth of Printing Material.

New Suits, Etc.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the whiskey case of John A. Van Buskirk v. John M. Corse, Collector of Internal Revenue, the defendant entered his appearance, and the hearing of the motion for an injunction was postponed, the usual stipulation being made that nothing should be done to prejudice the rights of the complainant pending the adjudication of the Court. This is a prayer to enjoin the collection of assessments made by the United States Assessor on distilled spirits alleged not to have been manufactured. The assessment [illegible] the theory adopted by the law of [illegible] made on [illegible] of grain must be [illegible] July, 1868, that each bushel [illegible] quarts of distilled spirits. [illegible] for taxation, by at trial [illegible] Lesman et al. v. Philo Durfee. On

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharged—A. P. Van Doren, of Hyde Park. Asked [illegible]—Samuel Montgomery, of Chicago; John M. Terrell, of Chicago. Entitled to Apply for Discharge—Samuel Morrison, of Mendota, LaSalle County.

NEW SUITS.

Frances M. Wilkinson v. The Tribune Company. Case. Damages laid at $10,000. The complainant is the same lady as a resident of Muscatine, and describes herself as a citizen of Iowa.

John Nichols et al. v. James McMurry. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,000.

United States v. Charles M. Babcock. Information for carrying on business as a physician without payment of special tax.

United States v. Solomon Seward. Information for dealing as a money broker, he not having paid special tax.

United States v. Arthur A. Libby, Archibald McNeill and Charles R. Libby. Information for carrying on business as wholesale dealers without payment of special tax.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry Niemeier et al. v. Frederick W. Troeger, Charles Susan and F. W. Ohnesorge. Judgment, by confession, for $[illegible].

Oscar Skinner and wife v. Amasa J. Finch. Trespass. New trial denied, and judgment for $[illegible]. Appeal.

Jacob [illegible] v. John P. Lenk. Trespass. New trial denied. Judgment on verdict for $350. Appeal.

Lehman Hochberger & Brothers v. Commercial Insurance Company. Verdict for plaintiffs for $3,341.67.

IN CHANCERY.

James Austin Butterfield v. L. N. Augusta Butterfield. Proceeding for divorce on the ground of adultery referred by default of defendant.

NEW SUITS.

Mary Ann Bugg v. Oliver Bugg. Proceeding for divorce. The complainant, in her bill, states that she was married on the 31st day of March, 1846, at Buffalo, New York, to the defendant, and that she has, until the present time, lived with him as his wife, observing to perform the duties incumbent upon her as such relative. She says that some time in 1849 she and her husband came to Chicago, where they resided during two years, and then they made Joliet their home. At Joliet they lived about four years, when they returned to this city, and ever since thereafter lived as husband and wife. Of the marriage there is alleged to be three children living. The husband is represented to be the owner in fee of the following property: lots [illegible] [illegible] block 34, Canal Trustees' subdivision of south Fractional section [illegible]; lot 7, block 37, school Section Addition to Joliet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Sterling P. Rounds and Edward James v. Mark M. Pomeroy, ("Brick" Pomeroy). Assumpsit; damages $4,000.

Charles McFarland v. Harmon Sperber, assumpsit; damages $500.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The matter of the estate of Christian Sperber came up before Judge Gary on Saturday. This was an appeal from a decision by Judge Bradwell, of the County Court. Christian Sperber was a resident of Niles, in this county. [illegible] [illegible]

Leyland D. Higgins v. Frank B. Marshall. Assumpsit. Verdict for defendant.

JUDGMENTS.

Harbus W. Witbeck et al. v. Charles Tibbetts. For $373.42.

Charles B. Durand et al. v. Frank Marck. For $[illegible].

James B. Loutes et al. v. J. W. Derby and Albert [illegible] as owners of two canal scows. For $847.79, with general and special execution.

Harm Oultet v. William Walton and Henry Watson. For $[illegible].

IN CHANCERY.

Helena Grosse v. Charles Grosse. Decree of divorce on the ground of desertion. Parties married in this city May 2, 1866. Desertion said to have lasted August, 1867.

NEW SUITS.

James L. Sates v. Thomas and Catharine Furlong. Bill for specific performance of an alleged contract for the sale of lot 78, Daniel McElroy's Subdivision of the west half of southwest quarter of section 7, 39, 14, fronting on Whiskey Point road, between Furlong st. and Chicago avenue.

Mary A. Morrison v. Edward W. Morrison et al. Bill for dower. The complainant is the widow of the late James M. Morrison, who died, leaving a will, on the 28th day of December last. The widow renounced under the will and elected to take her dower. She therefore prays assignment in the following real estate: Lots 3 and 4, block 3, original town (Morrison Block premises); east half of block 7, School Section Addition; south half of block 119, School Section Addition; part of block 1, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of southeast quarter of section 17, 39, 14, (east of Blue Island avenue.)

A series of suits was commenced on Saturday by Theresa La Framboise against numerous individuals, she claiming to be the real owner of Joseph La Framboise, once of this county but more latterly of Shawnee County, Kansas, she claiming to be a widow. The property affected by the several proceedings is as follows:

1. Lot 3, Block 44, Old Town.
2. Lots 27, 28, 31 and 32 in L. D. Boone's Addition to Chicago.
3. Lots 1 to 40, both inclusive in James Morgan's subdivision in southeast quarter of Section 13, 39, 13.
4. Lots 95 to 99, both inclusive in Pollock's subdivision of east half of Section 12, 39, 13.
5. Lots 84 and 85 Prussing's Subdivision of South east quarter of Section 13, 39, 13.
6. Lots 55, 56, 53, 54, 57, 58, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 50 and 72 in L. D. Boone's Addition in Section 12, 39, 13.
7. Lot 5, block 4, Morgan's Subdivision in southeast quarter Section 13, 39, 13.
8. West half of block 2, James Morgan's Subdivision in southeast quarter of section 13, 39, 13.
9. Lots 29 and 40, L. D. Boone's Addition, in southeast quarter of Section 12, 39, 13.
10. Lots 69 and 70, L. D. Boone's Addition.

RECORDER'S COURT.

This court is engaged in the trial of the case of Henry Wonderly v. —— Newman, A. A. Neil and Robert Aiken. This is an action of trespass to recover for an alleged assault. It is charged that the defendants beat Wonderly. On their side it is sought to prove that there was justifying provocation. [illegible] a part of the Wonderly-Lowe imbroglio at a Wabash avenue boarding house. It has resulted in at least one preceding suit, which was on the criminal side of this court. Wonderly and Lowe were in that proceeding indicted for adultery, &c. Several suits were preferred and were now sought to be proved, between these parties, showing something of unusual familiarity of intercourse.

IN CHANCERY.

Catherine Hammes v. Peter Hammes. Decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness. The parties were married in Prussia, in May, 1848.

Amelia Schmidt v. Henry Schmidt. Decree of divorce on the ground of desertion.

NEW SUITS.

Aurea Krause v. Christian Krause. Proceeding for divorce. The complainant, in this case says he has been a resident of this city for more than one year past, and that he was married to the defendant, here, on the 14th day of January, 1854, since which time three children have been born to them, and that he is the owner of the property known as No. 128 Howe street, encumbered by a mortgage. He charges cruelty.

Sunday's Fires.

ON NORTH DEARBORN STREET.

At a quarter past 8 o'clock yesterday morning fire originated from a defective furnace in the residence of Mr. O. Jackson, Jr., No. 287 North Dearborn street, and resulted in $1,500 damage to the house and contents. The building is of wood and the damage is high. It is insured for $10,000, and the furniture for $3,000, in the [illegible]. An alarm was sounded from Box No. 164. The first alarm was discovered by Officer Peterson, of Engine & Waterman's private protective police force, who at once turned in the alarm.

NORTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS.

Sergeant Gallaghan, of the Third Precinct, at [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning discovered fire under the [illegible] [illegible]

ON CHICAGO AVENUE.

[illegible]

Hughes Pierson.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24, 1869.

R. H. Hughes, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

[illegible]

Police Items.

[illegible]

... [illegible] Captain Richey made it pretty warm for him and his marauders crew, and he went to the Black Sea, making his headquarters the resort of every description of hard characters. Among the prisoners are Jack Ferrell, "pal" of George Shore, Quinn, Davis, McCauley and others, all notorious thieves, and Jennie Brown, only Ann O'Burns, and Emma Reese, prostitutes. Captain Fox expressed a determination to cause the speedy emigration of this clique, and it is likely that they will try the West Side. If the spunky Captain of that precinct, George Miller, does not handle them without gloves, perhaps nobody can.

MALE VS. FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Letter from a Colored Lady.

CHICAGO, March 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I beg leave through the columns of your paper to say a few words to our colored male citizens, for since the convention which convened at Library Hall, I have been forced many times to [illegible] Miss Stanton for what she said concerning women being governed by the lower order of men. Although she (Mrs. Stanton) in reply to Wm. Wells Brown's remarks [illegible], and as I thought, thoroughly and satisfactorily explained herself to all, yet it is asserted by a few colored men that she said (or implied the meaning) a which was affirmed by your reporter, that she did not want the colored men to vote without white women were allowed the same right.

Now, I contend, she said, no such thing; and if I am wrong I wish to be corrected. Those who know me, know me to be a strong advocate of the above named question, and I know of but five woman suffragists conscientiously take sides with me, and the greatest of these is Mrs. C. Alexander, for she dare and has spoken publicly to her friends of color her views on this question. The cause of their quietness is the dictatorial spirit of their lords, who seem to think woman has no sphere above the wash tub and nursery room. Everywhere among colored men, the question of female suffrage is the theme of conversation, and among the many with whom I have come in contact, I find, with but three exceptions, that they all take sides with Mr. Brown—that is to say, they all have "negro on the brain." There is not one, from the highest to the lowest, but will say they alone should have the right to vote. They have fought, bled and died in defense of the American flag. True, they have undergone many hardships, and I would be a traitor were I to say they have not paid for the right of citizenship, and for which they contend. It has been told me that I should wait till they first were recognized in the law, ere I raise my voice in behalf of female suffrage, and at the same time I am told that if they get the right to vote, and could prevent it, that we women never would get that right. Now, I think the question of negro suffrage at an end. For no well-thinking man, black or white, Democrat or Republican, but knows it is inevitable. And I want woman to vote, because I heartily believe that you will find more intellectuality evinced among one half the colored women of Chicago than you will among one half the colored men.

And I would say to the colored men that the majority of the American women have ever been the friends of the negro; that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, with her illustrative and touching narrative of Uncle Tom's Cabin, did more to impress the minds of the American people of the wrong they were doing the negro than any other author or orator.

Men of color, you owe a debt of gratitude to the American women as well as [illegible]. And I say that you who have ever been [illegible]; you who are clamoring for your rights, should be the last ones to oppose universal suffrage. The Bible is taken as proof of this argument. Women of the Old and New Testament are held up as examples to show that woman's place is at home. So, too, the Bible shows us that slavery has always, in some form, existed, and so might contend that the Negro should never have been set free. The Bible is our guide inasmuch that we believe man was first, woman second. I believe woman was made help-meet for man, to accompany him through all of life's journey and trials. I believe that the wisdom of God is influencing the American people, and as this nation is now in advance of all other nations, that she will be the first to show to the world that woman is an independent being by placing her equal with man, in the position which God designed she should hold. The past history of nations is not the standard for our future, nor need I stop to give proof of the ability of American women to vote. Men of color talk about their wives and mothers being allowed the ballot; you say you could not love them as well; that it would be prostituting their femininity. How absurd, when every day they are exposed to even greater danger than merely going to the ballot-box. I might sight you to many instances if I thought it necessary so to do. But you know too well our history; you know the greater part of us are dependent on labor for support. Then do not bar the [illegible]... [illegible] both the [illegible] ... you must take the broad platform of universal suffrage.

MRS. N. TALBERT (colored).

FENIANISM.

Another Appeal for Money.

A large meeting of Irishmen was held yesterday afternoon at Fenian Hall. Mr. Morrison in the chair, and Messrs. Henry Hogan and S [illegible], Secretaries.

The Chairman made quite a long speech on the necessity of purchasing arms and ammunition to place an army in the field, &c., and wound up by announcing that on St. Patrick's day a collection of $1 each would be taken up from Irish citizens all over the Union.

Major McWilliams, a new candidate for Fenian office and emolument, made a high-down speech, in which he said he was an Irish Presbyterian, which proved that the organization was not sectarian in its character or object. He moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting regarding the Rev. Mr. McLeod, who said Fenianism is Roman Catholic in its aims and purposes.

The committee was appointed.

General John O'Neill, of Ridgeway fame, was introduced as President of the Brotherhood. He spoke sensibly enough, telling his audience that the Fenian organization could not cope with the power of England; that the whole Irish people should help. He warmly declined to make any promises, which was the mistake made by former leaders, because they could not keep their promises, and the people lost faith in them. He, however, wound up with an appeal for money to buy "breech-loaders and muzzle loaders," as he said.

It was decided to have three places of deposit in the city where the money could be left on St. Patrick's Day. General O'Neill promised that it should be faithfully accounted for and appropriated to the purpose for which it will be given.

Complimentary.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1869.

Prof. Gustavus Geary:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, having had the pleasure of hearing you on several occasions, recognize in you the only interpreter in this country of the beauties of Moore's Irish Melodies, as also of the gems of other immortal Irish bards, desire to tender you a substantial evidence of our esteem and regard, not only for your high professional abilities as for your gentlemanly courteous demeanor while in our midst, and knowing that your rare talents are ever at the service of the cause of charity, tender you a complimentary concert, to be given at Farwell Hall on any evening after Lent that you may be pleased to name. Feeling that the beauties of Moore and the bards of Ireland have never been fairly placed in concert before the American people, we would respectfully suggest that you devote as much of the programme to Irish music as may be agreeable to your feelings.

DAVID A. GAGE,	HENRY GREENEBAUM,
DANIEL O'HARA,	P. O'NEIL,
MARK SHERIDAN,	JOHN SCANLAN,
C. V. FARWELL,	W. W. KIMBALL,
DENNIS O'CONNOR,	W. J. ONAHAN,
ROOT & CADY,	C. P. MCKAY,
ARTHUR DIXON,	J. B. SHAY,
FRANK LAWLER,	M. CLEARY,
THOMAS HOYNE,	and 100 others.

THE REPLY.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and flattering requisition tendering to me a complimentary concert, to be given in Farwell Hall after Lent has just come to hand. I feel much gratified and proud that my humble efforts as a vocalist and musician have met with your approbation. Your remarks relative to the superexcellence of Moore's exquisite Irish melodies, as well as many of the gems of other Irish bards, I fully concur with, and with your permission I shall devote the entire programme of the proposed concert to Irish music, thereby affording me the opportunity of placing before you a most diversified selection, and would name the entertainment "An Evening with Tom Moore and the Irish Bards." You kindly request of me to designate an evening; therefore, if quite agreeable to you all, gentlemen, I name Tuesday evening, March 30. Yours, very respectfully,

GUSTAVUS GEARY.

Impressive Scene.

To an audience that well nigh filled the spacious First Baptist Church auditorium, last evening, Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., preached an admirable discourse on the "New Life." The peroration was exceedingly beautiful and pertinent, the closing sentence being an invitation to all his hearers to accept this gift of God, which is as free as the sunlight and air of the blessed heavens. Immediately after the usual service, Prof. Jackson, of the Theological seminary, of this city, was privileged to immerse eleven converts, the majority of whom were Sunday School scholars from the Shields Mission—a vigorous branch of the First Baptist Church. Six of the candidates were males—two of them were over 60 years of age, one of whom was formerly a Catholic—and the other three young men about 20 years of age. The five female candidates ranged in age from 13 to 20. The scene was a solemnly impressive one, and, as the glorious work of grace is progressing in the church, it is confidently believed that before long the baptismal waters will be again be troubled.

Reliable Insurance.

The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, with a cash capital and assets amounting to $17,000,000, may safely be accounted the largest, and among the most reliable companies in the world. It insures to the amount of $50,000 on first class risks, and in addition to the ordinary fire policies, issues perpetual policies, rent policies and floating policies. William Warren, Esq., a well-known citizen of Chicago, is the General Agent for the Northwestern States, with headquarters at No. 125 La Salle street. In these days, when one of our great city fires is as likely as not to break in a half dozen ordinary companies, it is the better policy to insure in a solid, wealthy, old company; in one that no calamity, however great, can possibly affect. Such is the London and Liverpool and Globe Company. See advertisement on first page.

Serious Accident.

At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious accident, narrowly escaping a fatal result, happened to Thomas Fitzpatrick, a resident of the West Division. He was accidentally pushed off the front platform of car No. 31, of the Milwaukee avenue line, near Chicago avenue, and one of his feet was badly crushed, necessitating immediate amputation. He was removed to his home and cared for.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon John Stuber, a boy about 7 years old, while handling a loaded musket at his home, No. 6 Burlington street, accidentally shot himself, and will probably die from the effects of his injury. The contents of the weapon, an army regulation gun, entered his right leg, and passed out at the side of the head. Last night the little sufferer was lying in a very dangerous condition, the attending physician expressing no hope of his recovery.

Coroner's Inquest.

The dead body of a fully developed female child was found at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon, half buried in the sands on the lake shore at the foot of Schiller street. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains at the North Avenue Police Station, and a verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered by the jury.

Runaway.

Yesterday afternoon, a span of spirited horses, attached to a hack, while being driven along Twenty-second street, near the lake, took fright and ran away. They upset the vehicle and damaged it considerably, but fortunately injured no one.

Sweeberg and Beethoven's Home.

[illegible]

THE CANAL STREET DISASTER.

Recovery of the Remains of the Firemen who Lost their Lives.

The Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury: Insufficient Support.

The Funeral To-day.

[From the Sunday Tribune.]

The disastrous consequences of the Canal street fire on Friday night have cast a gloom over the city, and the popular heart has been moved to sympathy for the four brave but unfortunate firemen who fell a prey to the flames. To explain the manner of their deaths properly, it is necessary to give a resume of the catastrophe. The fire broke out about 6:30 p. m., and by the time the engines got on the ground it had made considerable progress. The building was full of smoke, which issued forth in thick gusts through every hole and crevice in the walls. It was intended to rake the building with water, by pouring it in at front and rear and at both sides. The iron shutters were fast, and could not be broken open without much labor and at the expense of considerable time. Delay would be dangerous, as the fire was spreading fast, so it was determined to break a hole in the roof through which the water could be admitted. For this dangerous mission seven men mounted the roof. This roof was made of gravel composition, and was supported very slightly on the outer walls of the building. Through the building, about the centre of it, ran a [illegible] partition, and it was near the partition the men were standing. When the roof gave way the men dropped to the third floor, which supported them [illegible] the fire was away, and there they dropped to the second floor. A very short distance [illegible] dropped was a stairway [illegible] the door below, and to an open window on the side wall. Had they been acquainted with the geography of the building they would have had no difficulty in dragging themselves to the top of these stairs and rolling down to the window, and to life outside. Assistant Marshal Brennar, of the West side, was at the rear of the building when informed of the disaster. Immediately he and Mike Conway, of the Chicago engine, rushed to the above window, and, going in, groped about hoping to come across the bodies. Of course they could not find them, as they were on the floor above. Brennar and Conway did not know of the stairs, and they could not see them for the smoke, which was strong and gushing out of the window. All they could do was to take a long breath, run for a moment into the building, choking smoke, crop about for an instant, and then rush to the window again to get a breath of the blessed fresh air. Eventually they were forced to retire before the powerful foe and leave their comrades to their fate.

THE SCENE YESTERDAY.

The fire continued in its fury until there was but little food left for the voracious element. It spent itself. It was not put out, for the building is almost completely gutted. Towards morning the fire abated somewhat. The sun rose over a scene of destruction and death. The crowd lingered on, many of them till morning. The smoke still curled upwards from the smouldering embers.

THE BODIES WERE UNCOVERED

and lay motionless in death on their funeral piles. With praiseworthy devotion to the memory of their comrades, the firemen who were not ordered away in obedience to the constant ring of the alarm bell, continued to work hard and well to recover the remains. Their exertions were crowned with merited success. Mr. Brennar and the members of Long John entered the building as soon as entry was possible, and found the dead men lying behind the stairs above referred to, and about fifteen feet from the window. It was a sad sight. They lay within a radius of six feet, Mr. O'Brien on his face, Mr. Witts on his back, Mr. Bergh and Mr. Moret's between the two. Mr. Bergh and Mr. Moretta lay close together, the feet of the former pointing northwards, and the latter's to the south. They were tenderly taken up and

CONVEYED TO THE ARMORY.

At the Armory they were placed on mattresses in the drill room of the Dearborn Light Artillery. On the first mattress lay what was once Thomas O'Brien, the brave and daring fireman. It was wonderful how on earth he escaped almost untouched, while the others were horribly disfigured.

O'BRIEN

was taken out with all his clothes on, and his visor or fire cap drawn down over his face, probably to keep out the smoke. His nose and the lower part of his face were bloody, and the face blackened by smoke and the sulphur of cinders while smothering. He appears to have fought hard for life. The right hand is burned off at the wrist, and the left leg pulled up as if broken in the fall. The left arm was burnt up to the elbow. He wore his rubber overcoat and a heavy red muffler round his throat. His features did not indicate a hard death; he seemed to have been suffocated, and probably was out of the world early, for more so than the others. It is very strange that his clothes were almost intact. He seemed to be an athletic, muscular man. During the war he served bravely in Company F, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. Next to him lay the body of [illegible]

[illegible] the most horrible sight of all. It was positively sickening. A wisp of hay was scattered over his body. The head was a cinder, and not more than half the size of life. The features were entirely erased. The stumps of the arms, which were consumed up to the elbows, were hideous to look upon. The trunk was covered with flesh and so were the parts of the thighs. The stumps of the lower limbs projected at the knees, but the feet were gone and nothing at all left to identify him by. It was only because the others were recognized that he could be identified. He is said to have been a comely man in his day, very intelligent, and brave as a lion. His clothes were entirely burnt except his helmet, which stood alone and unharmed at his feet. It is not desirable to go into further harrowing details. Those who were compelled to gaze thereon will not soon forget the mangled, charred, calcined form of what was once a man.

THE MANGLED REMAINS.

In another row lay Mr. Bergh and Mr. Moretta. Worse they lay there, but it is not so; there was nothing but cindered bones, black and burnt, and horrible. Poor Bergh lay to the left, at the foot of O'Brien. There was no features there, nothing but a grim row of prominent teeth, sticking hideously out from the black head, by which he was recognized. Shreds of flesh clung feebly to the blackened bones of the arms, which were drawn up, and the hideous stumps turned inwards, as if in mortal agony. The knees were also drawn up, as if in a convulsive effort. On top of the head, strange to say, a single lock of singed hair stood up straight, and around which the brains oozed out from a hole in the skull. There he was a mass of fleshless bones, a young man admired and beloved by his fellows, one of the likeliest steam men, and distinguished among brave men for his daring and dash. Like O'Brien, he, too, had served in the war, in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. Would it not have been better for him if one of the million balls that flew, or the million sabre cuts that cleave during the war, had found a home or a sheath in that bodies, and sent them out of the world amid the din, and roar, and excitement, and glory of the fight; such an end would have been worthy of such men. It was not to be. Even to the painful, excruciating torture of the death they did die, there was glory, for they died in the line of duty, which is a death worthy of the best.

MR. MORETTA

lay next to Bergh. He, too, was an unrecognizable mass. His shield was found on him, and served to place him. The legs, from the thigh, were gone; the arms from the elbows, the black stumps pointing towards the breast, as in Bergh's case. The top of his head was off, and the brains flowed out in a thick clammy stream. He was burnt more completely than the rest, barely a scrap of flesh remaining on the bones, and the clothes were utterly consumed. This is the last of the sad list, thank fortune.

AT THE RUINS.

Yesterday a large number of persons visited the scene of the catastrophe from emotions of curiosity. The building is a ruin. It is gutted. In the southeast corner, inside was a tangled mass of burnt and charred débris. There was quite a large quantity of lumber lying around loose and unburned. The front of the building presented a curious sight. Long, fantastic icicles covered the entire front, and they were pendent from the rafters and beams inside. A little smoke curled up from the smouldering embers. Boys and girls played round the ruins, gazing at the strange appearance of things. The jury inspected the building at 1 o'clock to enable them to render their verdict intelligently.

THE INQUEST.

The bodies were removed to the Armory building at an early hour in the morning, and at 11 o'clock Coroner Cleaves empanelled a jury, and proceeded to view the remains. This duty required about fifteen minutes, and then the jury called in the witnesses and began the investigation. Commissioners Brown, Gund and James were present. The testimony of the following witnesses was taken: Lawrence Walters, John Schank, Assistant Marshals. Mr. Williams, Chief Marshal; Charles Miller, fireman; P. H. Wisdom, A. McMonigal, etc. After hearing the evidence, the Coroner, jury and Fire Commissioners visited the scene of the catastrophe.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Upon reassembling at the Armory the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said Thomas O'Brien, Peter Moret a George Bergh and Charles Witts came to their death on the evening of March 5, 1869, by being smothered in a fire located on the corner of Washington and Canal streets, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, while acting as members of fire companies of said city; and the jury further find that the said building was not constructed in accordance with the fire ordinance of the city, and that the roof upon which said firemen were stationed was insufficiently supported, and not capable of sustaining a reasonable amount of weight."

THE FUNERAL TO-DAY.

The funeral of the four firemen who lost their lives by the late catastrophe will take place at half past 10 o'clock this morning, from the Fire-worth Engine House, Dearborn street, near Washington. At half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the coffins, containing the remains of the deceased, were removed from the Armory to the Firemen's Benevolent Association Hall, Fireworth Engine House, and laid in state. The ceremonies will commence with a sermon to be delivered by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, at 10 o'clock. The following will be the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Department of Police, 100 strong, under command of Sergeant Moore.

Board of Underwriters.

Delegation from the Seventy Second Illinois Infantry.

Turner Societies, with Band.

Chief Fire Marshal, Assistants, and Detachment of Fire Brigade.

Hearse and Pall-Bearers.

Chief Mourners.

Mayor, Common Council, Board of Police and Fire Commissioners in Carriages.

There will probably be two bands of music in the procession. The bodies of O'Brien and Bergh will be buried in Calvary Cemetery, Moretta in Rosehill Cemetery, and Witts will be sent to Peoria by the [illegible]. The firemen were busy yesterday in preparing a car to be used as a hearse, and the pageant promises to be large and imposing.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Chicago Turngemeinde, held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, G. Bergh, for many years a member in good standing of the Chicago Turngemeinde, has come to an untimely death while in the performance of his duty as a member of the Fire Department, at the conflagration of the 5th instant; and,

WHEREAS, The Chicago Turngemeinde has lost in him a true and faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the memory of our departed friend will always remain fresh in our hearts, and cannot be extinguished by the tooth of time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of our departed brother, and that our heartfelt sympathy be tendered them in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Chicago daily papers.

ZOUAVES (GOVERNOR'S GUARD).

HEADQ'RS ZOUAVES (GOVERNOR'S GUARD), March 7, 1869.

Special Order No. 1.

All members of this command will assemble at the Armory on Monday morning, March 8, 1869, at 9 o'clock, in full uniform, to take part in paying the last sad tribute of respect to the brave firemen who gave up their lives in the path of duty. The Zouaves have been assigned a position of honor, and all members of the organization who can are ordered to attend and who expect that this order will not be excused for disobeying it.

By order of J. R. HAYDEN, Capt. Com'd'g.

J. C. COCHRAN, Orderly Sergeant.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

The members of the Nineteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers are requested to assemble at the engine house of the A. D. Titsworth, on Dearborn street above Washington, at 9 o'clock this morning, to attend the funeral of their late comrade, George Bergh, of Company "A."

J. R. HAYDEN, Captain Company D.

Proposed [illegible] in Bellevue.

The Bellevue (Ill.) Journal has a long account [illegible]

[illegible] and sympathisers, and was in a fair way to success. One night, at three o'clock, a man calling himself Doctor Stuart, came to the house where she was stopping, stated that she was his wife, and obtained admittance to her room. In a day or two the landlord required them to leave because of the Doctor's rudeness towards the kitchen girls. She kept a boarding house, their occupation was gone, and they came to Bellevue to find a new field of labor. Here they rented small rooms in which Mrs. Stuart opened a millinery store, with goods to the amount of about $400. They then got the goods insured for $3,000. On the night of February 18th, Mrs. Wyckoff, who occupied rooms over the millinery establishment, was awakened by a suffocating smoke. An investigation it was found that the fire was in the millinery room below. The fire was soon quenched, when, on examination, the combustibles in which it originated were found to be saturated with kerosene oil. Stuart and his wife were charged with the crime, and tried before Esquire Warren. The evidence showed that a few hours before the fire occurred Mrs. Stuart had purchased a pint of kerosene oil. After the fire, the oil can and kerosene lamps were empty. Other evidence was adduced sufficient to fasten upon the woman the crime of setting the fire. Stuart was discharged, but the woman was required to give bail in the sum of $400 to appear at the next term of court. The bail not being forthcoming, she was taken in custody by the Sheriff. She obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Darling, and on Tuesday morning last the two birds took their flight for parts unknown.

During their stay in Bellevue, Stuart and the woman were continually in a wrangle. The woman frequently assailed him with her finger nails, the marks of which he carried on his face. Stuart was a braggart, blustering, and a bully. He was often drunk in the saloons, on which occasions he would invariably display his cowardice by brandishing a pistol. Two or three times his pistol was taken from him, and he was slapped in the face for displaying it.

THE FORTY FIRST CONGRESS.

The Senate.

The Senate of the Forty-first Congress, which assembled in the National Capitol on March 4th, is composed of fifty-six Republicans and ten Democrats, whose names are given below, with the date of the expirations of their terms of office. By the provisions of the Federal Constitution, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Vice President of the United States, is President of the Senate. Geo. C. Gorham, of California, is the Secretary. In the following list the names of Democrats are printed in italics:

MAINE. Term ex.	W. VIRGINIA. Term ex.
W. Pitt Fessenden...1871	Waitman T. Willey...1871
Hannibal Hamlin...1875	Arthur I. Boreman...1875
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	ALABAMA.
Aaron H. Cragin...1871	Alex. McDonald...1871
Jas. W. Patterson...1873	Benj. F. Rice...1873
VERMONT.	TENNESSEE.
Justin S. Morrill...1873	Joseph S. Fowler...1871
Geo. F. Edmunds...1875	Wm. G. Brownlow...1875
MASSACHUSETTS.	KENTUCKY.
Henry Wilson...1871	*Thos. C. McCreery*...1871
Charles Sumner...1875	*Garrett Davis*...1873
RHODE ISLAND.	OHIO.
Henry B. Anthony...1871	John Sherman...1873
William Sprague...1875	*Allen G. Thurman*...1875
CONNECTICUT.	INDIANA.
Orris S. Ferry...1873	Jacob M. Howard...1871
W. A. Buckingham...1875	Zach. Chandler...1875
NEW YORK.	INDIANA.
Roscoe Conkling...1873	Oliver P. Morton...1873
Reuben E. Fenton...1875	Daniel D. Pratt...1875
NEW JERSEY.	ILLINOIS.
Alex. G. Cattell...1871	Richard Yates...1871
John P. Stockton...1875	Lyman Trumbull...1873
PENNSYLVANIA.	WISCONSIN.
Simon Cameron...1873	Timothy O. Howe...1873
John Scott...1875	Matt. H. Carpenter...1875
MARYLAND.	MINNESOTA.
George Vickers...1873	*Daniel S. Norton*...1871
Wm. T. Hamilton...1875	Alex. Ramsey...1875
DELAWARE.	IOWA.
Willard Saulsbury...1871	James W. Grimes...1871
Thomas F. Bayard...1875	James Harlan...1873
NORTH CAROLINA.	MISSOURI.
Joseph C. Abbott...1871	Chas. D. Drake...1873
John Pool...1873	Carl Schurz...1875
SOUTH CAROLINA.	KANSAS.
Thos. J. Robertson...1871	Edmund G. Ross...1871
Fred. A. Sawyer...1873	Sam'l C. Pomeroy...1873
GEORGIA.	NEBRASKA.
Homer V. M. Miller...1871	John M. Thayer...1871
Joshua Hill...1873	Thomas W. Tipton...1875
FLORIDA.	NEVADA.
Thos. W. Osborn...1873	James W. Nye...1873
Abijah Gilbert...1875	Wm. M. Stewart...1875
ALABAMA.	CALIFORNIA.
Willard Warner...1871	Cornelius Cole...1873
Geo. E. Spencer...1873	*Eugene Casserly*...1875
LOUISIANA.	OREGON.
John S. Harris...1871	Geo. H. Williams...1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg...1873	Henry W. Corbett...1873

The Georgia Senators have not yet been admitted to their seats. Excluding them, the Senate will be divided politically as follows, the figures of the Fortieth Congress also being given:

	41st Congress.	40th Congress.
Republicans	56	[illegible]
Democrats	10	12
Republican majority	46	42

House of Representatives.

A full House of Representatives consists of 243 members. Tennessee, however, claims an additional member in the Forty-first Congress, and has elected John B. Rogers as Congressman from the State at Large. His right to a seat as such must be decided by the House. Counting him, 207 members of the 244 have been elected. The vacancies will be filled by elections hereafter, the details of which are stated below. Following is a list of the members already chosen, the names of Democrats being printed in italics, a * signifying that the member has been re-elected, and † that his seat is contested, and g that the election of the member is a gain to his party.

[illegible — list of Representatives by State: ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, OHIO, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, VERMONT, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN]

RECAPITULATION.

	Fortieth Congress.	Forty-first Congress.
Republicans	173	127
Democrats	49	79
Vacancies	21	37
Yet to be chosen		[illegible]
Total	243	244

STATES NOT REPRESENTED.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, not yet having been reconstructed, are denied representation in Congress. When they have complied with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, Virginia will be entitled to eight members, Mississippi to five, and Texas to four—total 17.

Alabama is entitled to six members, but no election has yet been ordered in that State.

Georgia is entitled to seven members, and the election is ordered to take place on the first Monday (the 5th day) of April next. A bill was passed by the State Legislature providing for an election of members in November last; but, through the non-action of the Governor, it failed to become a law. Both parties, however, made their nominations at that time, and these candidates will probably be voted for in April. The present delegation consists of four Republicans and two Democrats, and there is one vacancy. The majorities in the several districts were, in 1868, as follows: First District, 3,332 Republican; Second, 1,969 Democratic; Third, 1,333 Republican; Fourth, 161 Republican; sixth, 413 Democratic, but this result was contested by the Republican candidate; Seventh, 3,169 Democratic. In the Fifth District there was no regular opposition to the Republican candidate, although there were four thousand votes were cast for Henry W. Hilliard, Democrat, an independent nomination. The candidates nominated last fall for the Forty-first Congress are as follows:

[illegible]

Elections are to be held in New Hampshire and Connecticut. In New Hampshire the election will take place on Tuesday, March 9. The nominations are as follows, the delegations in the Fortieth Congress being composed entirely of Republicans:

[illegible]

The Republican majorities at the last election, 1867, were as follows: First District, [illegible]; Second, 955; Third, 1,048.

The election in Connecticut will take place on Monday, April 1. The nominations have not yet been completed. So far as they have been made they are as follows:

[illegible]

The delegation from Connecticut in the Fortieth Congress is composed of one Republican and three Democrats. The majorities at the election in 1867 were as follows: First District, 517 Democratic; Second, 1,793 Democratic; Third, 1,896 Republican; Fourth, 980 Democratic. The result in the last-named district was disputed, and the question has not been settled.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

The changes which take place in the Senate are as follows:

Eugene Casserly, of California, Democrat, in place of John Conness, Republican.

William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Republican, in place of James Dixon, elected as a Republican, but subsequently Johnsonized.

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Democrat, in place of his father, James A. Bayard, Democrat.

Abijah Gilbert, of Florida, Republican, in place of Adonijah S. Welch, Republican.

Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana, Republican, in place of Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Republican, in place of Lot M. Morrill, Republican.

William T. Hamilton, of Maryland, Democrat, in place of Wm. P. Whyte, Democrat.

Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Republican, in place of John B. Henderson, anti-impeachment Republican.

John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, Democrat, in place of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Republican.

Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, Republican, in place of Edwin D. Morgan, Republican.

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, Democrat, in place of Benj. F. Wade, Republican.

John Scott, of Pennsylvania, Republican, in place of Chas. R. Buckalew, Democrat.

Wm. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, Republican, in place of David T. Patterson, elected as a Republican, but subsequently Johnsonized.

Arthur I. Boreman, of West Virginia, Republican, in place of Peter G. Van Winkle, anti-impeachment Republican.

Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Republican, in place of James R. Doolittle, elected as a Republican, but subsequently Johnsonized.

In addition to the above changes, the following Senators, all Republicans, whose terms expired with the Fortieth Congress, retained their seats by virtue of a re-election:

Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts;
Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan;
Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota;
Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska;
Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada;
Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island; and
Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

This gives seven Senators re-elected and fifteen new ones, ten of whom have not been in Congress before.

T. WEED IN THE SOUTH.

The Climate—New Yorkers in South Carolina—Prices of Land.

Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 19.

Four more weeks of experience and observation serve to confirm my previously expressed opinion of the healthful and healing influences of this climate. I see so many Northern invalids improving in health and spirits that I cannot doubt that Aiken is as desirable a locality for pulmonary patients as can be found in Europe or America.

Mr. Wicks, of Poughkeepsie, purchased a plantation of six thousand acres, at a very satisfactory price, yesterday. Sea Islands, river plantations, upland farms and village property are offered throughout the State upon highly advantageous terms. If Northern people knew how cheap and fertile those lands are, and how desirable and pleasant a residence in this climate can be made, there would be a stampede, not of "carpet baggers" merely, but of permanent residents from the North. Nor need any be restrained by an apprehension that they would be regarded as intruders.

The war, doubtless, has left its wounds—deep and painful wounds—but they are healing, and, ere long, little but the scars will remain. There is wide-spread destitution, but the people bear their losses with a fortitude equal to the courage which led them to hazard all in a struggle which resulted disastrously. In the six weeks that we have passed in South Carolina we have neither seen nor heard anything that leads us to doubt that intelligent Northern people, with a sense of what is due to others, as well as to themselves, can readily cultivate agreeable business and social relations with the same class of citizens in South Carolina and Georgia.

I will give you an idea of the value of plantations, &c., &c., now for sale. A farm of twenty-five acres, 1½ miles from Aiken, a house with four rooms, piazzas front and rear, with stable, outhouses, etc., etc., well adapted to peach and grape culture, price $1,500. A villa, two miles from Aiken, with house containing six large square rooms on first floor, piazzas on three sides, kitchen, carriage-house, barns, stables, etc., flower garden in front of the house; building cost $4,500 in gold; 28 acres of land; price, $3,000. A farm containing 391 acres, 125 of which are under cultivation, 15 acres in grasses, 1,000 peach trees, 2,500 apple trees, with pear, cherry, plum, fig, and other fruit trees; strawberries, raspberries, mulberry, walnuts, hickory nut and shade trees; snug dwellings, five rooms, kitchen, wine-house, smoke-house, blacksmith shop, barns, stables, etc., etc.; land well adapted for peach and dairy, as well as for fruit; price, $7,500. Forty acres, three miles from Aiken, partly fenced, with a small cabin and a number of fruit trees; price, $150. A farm, vineyard, and orchard, containing 105 acres, two miles from Aiken, 12 acres of vineyard, 1,200 peach, 200 apple, 100 pear trees; a cottage of 7 rooms, Swiss style, 4 houses for servants, with usual outbuildings, front yard, and shaded with magnificent oaks; price $4,000. A farm of 1,700 acres, one mile and a half from Aiken, 30,000 Isabella, Pauline, Catawba and Scuppernong grapevines, 6,000 bearing peach trees, 1,000 apple, and 200 pear trees, half interest in a water-power, with mill and timber, hickory, oak and fat pine for fuel; price $14,000.

Sad Death of Dr. Bergenroth.

A very sad impression has been produced in literary circles here by decease, at nine in the morning on Saturday last, the 13th current, after an illness of nine days, of Dr. Gustave A. Bergenroth, the celebrated Prussian historian and archæologist. He had been appointed by Lord Romilly as President of the Royal Commission of Archives—I am not quite sure of the exact title—to obtain materials to illustrate the history of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., in connection with the political relations between England and Spain at that period. At Simancas the Spanish Government has a vast library of most valuable manuscripts, and amongst them the deceased discovered a large number, in cypher, the key to which no one had succeeded in discovering. By dint of immense labor and perseverance Dr. Bergenroth found out the key, and was thus enabled to bring to light a mass of most valuable information, a good portion of which, if I mistake not, has already been printed in England. Some idea of his achievements may be formed when it is stated that the cypher was in fifty different characters. He had just completed the third volume—the last of this portion of his work—but had collected an immense number of valuable notes bearing upon the history of the period. His malady was typhus. He was interred last Sunday in the English cemetery, in presence of the Prussian Minister, an English gentleman and some five others. The saddest part of this event has to be told. He had an amanuensis, a highly respectable English lady, closely related to the editor of one of our leading weekly literary newspapers. When the poor gentleman breathed his last, she did not know what to do, not being able to speak Spanish. There was an hotel bill; a physician's account, and there were the expenses of the funeral. The deceased had very little cash, but this was compensated for by a letter of credit upon a banker here, who, however, could not honor it without a signature of the person in whose favor it was made out. In her dilemma, the unhappy lady naturally applied to Sir John Crampton, the British Minister here, and begged him to guarantee the amounts which the deceased owed, and also that of the funeral expenses. Will it be credited that the application was met by a point blank refusal? By the merest accident, a Scotch gentleman, staying at this hotel, heard of the distressing case, and at once came forward. He also took the lady to the house of a friend—where she is at present remaining—and followed the deceased to his last home. In the meanwhile, the Prussian Minister had come forward, and thus far the lady's perplexities were brought to an end. The conduct of the English Minister, however, has excited the indignation of his countrymen here, for they say such may any day be the case of any one of them, and to whom are they themselves to look for aid, under such circumstances, if not to the individual who is handsomely paid to do the duties of the British Legation. What renders the matter worse is, that Sir John Crampton knew the deceased, knew he had been sent to this country by Lord Romilly, knew the object of his mission, and therefore ought to have had no scruples in such a case. I regret to have to call attention to this instance—one only out of many—as illustrating the manner in which the representative of Great Britain understands the duties of his position, and interprets the claims of common humanity.—*Foreign Paper.*

Mr. George Alfred Townsend.

[From the Concord (N.H.) Monitor.

A few weeks since we copied an article from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the leading Republican paper of the West, exposing the shameless connection of Messrs. Chandler, Ordway & Co. with all the fraudulent schemes on foot in Washington to debauch every branch of the public service and plunder the government of millions of money. That article was written, it seems, by one of the most high-toned and brilliant men and writers in the country, George Alfred Townsend, of Ohio. His exposure of the character and doings of that "ring of plunderers" and the copying of it by the *Independent Democrat* stirred all the thievish venom of the infuriated gang, and drew from Mr. William E. Chandler, in the columns of the *Statesman*, a defence of No. 2 of the "ring," Mr. N. G. Ordway. The defence was of no account, but for the "foul libel" it contained against the character of Mr. Townsend, than whom no man in Washington possesses a higher character, moves in better society, or has more devoted friends.

Among other things, Chandler charges him with being intemperate. In reply to this charge, we have received several letters from the most respectable and reliable men in Washington, pronouncing "every one of the charges utterly false." A Western member of Congress who stumped our State for the Republican cause prior to our last State election, writing us a private letter, says: "The assault on Mr. Townsend is a base falsehood. He is not only a temperate man, but he is one of the head chiefs of the temperance organization here in Washington City." A New Hampshire man, known not to a few of our readers, writes us also as follows: "Nothing could be more false than Chandler's assault on Mr. Townsend, who is one of the most accomplished and brilliant men in Washington. His only fault is that of intensely hating government thieves, and of exposing their thieveries. For this, of course, the thieves hate him in return."

Having, ourselves, no personal acquaintance with Mr. Townsend, though we know him well by report, we have deemed it proper to expose the baseness of an assault against whose falsehood and malignity he scorns to defend himself. This done, we have only to ask of every Republican in the State a careful perusal of Mr. Townsend's letter, detailing his experience with Chandler, and the process by which he was forced to regard him and his associates as "a gang of shysters," aiming to make popular government a scandal, Congress an instrument, and the people a victim. Let every honest man in New Hampshire read Mr. Townsend's letter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in its formative stages all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting to the Expectorant of Dr. D. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually, if taken in time and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbor, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists, Burnham & Van Schaack, and Hurlburt & Edson, Chicago.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., successors to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

The Confessions of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address Nathaniel Mayfair, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All soreness of the eyes removed by the use of Wolcott's Pain Paint. Try it free at 159 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms for ladies.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all druggists.

Guinness's Stout.—See advertisement on first page, signed E. & J. Burke, Dublin.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. ...Managers.
J. E. BURNETT...Stage Manager

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

OF THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA, OF

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Having in consequence of the great success of the piece in this city received strong inducements to visit the East, with the entire company, costumes, properties, and appointments. The Management have arranged to commence a season at the CHESTNUT ST. THEATRE, Philadelphia, next week, this is consequently the

LAST WEEK HERE.

Full of New Features for the Final Week.

WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF

MRS. J. A. OATES.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN...Manager

Monday evening, March 8, at 7¾ o'clock, last performance this season of the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

With its magnificent appointments and great cast.

Mr. AIKEN takes great pleasure in announcing that through the courtesy of LESTER WALLACK, of New York, and Mr. SELWYN, of Boston, and with the sanction of the author, T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq., he will give the FIRST presentation in Chicago of the New Comedy,

SCHOOL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, with all the attention to detail for which this establishment has in a short time become so famed.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

C. D. HESS & CO. ...Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY...Stage Manager.

OPENING NIGHT.

Tuesday, March 9,

A SPLENDID INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE.

Robertson's Great Comedy.

Splendid cast. Beautiful scenery. Elegant costumes. Novel and correct properties and mounting.

SCHOOL | M. V. Lingham, McKee Rankin, J. Bradley, J. W. Jennings, J. T. Gernan, Katy Fletcher, May Howard, Mrs. Marble.

And thirteen competent ladies in the piece.

School Matinees,

On Wednesday and Saturday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the Eminent Artist,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

Who will appear on MONDAY and TUESDAY in her Great Specialty of

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

LADY AUDLEY...MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Robert Audley...Mr. J. C. McCollom

To conclude with the Farce of

THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

THE FRIENDS OF FREE RELIGION AND THOUGHT will hold a SOCIABLE, This Evening, at Room 27 Major Block, corner Madison and La-Salle-sts. All are invited.

Auction Sales.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

10 NEW PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 9, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.,

10 New Piano Fortes,

In full Rosewood Cases, 7 and 7¼ octave, made by some of the best makers East. Every instrument guaranteed.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Prints, Muslins, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Threads, Balmoral and Cored Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, March 10 and 11, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

TUESDAY, 9th March, at 10 a. m., At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Muslins, Prints, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Notions, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

THURSDAY, 11th March, at 10 a. m., At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.,

Custom-Made Clothing, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Boots and Shoes, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY H. ALEXANDER & SONS, 175 LAKE-ST.

On MONDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, and 2 p. m.,

Special sale of most valuable stock of Foreign Imported Linens, Blankets, Quilts and Damasks. This stock is the most valuable ever offered to the citizens of Chicago, contains goods of the choicest fabrics and the selections are such as to satisfy every housekeeper, and well worthy the attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers and others. All we ask is a visit. Now is the time to buy superior and fresh imported goods at your own prices. Seats provided for the ladies.

H. ALEXANDER & SONS, Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants

IN

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

[illegible]

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—By Enos Ayres, Real Estate Broker, Office No. 7 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Fake & Sutherland, Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st. SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—600 feet on Indiana-av., between Forty-first and Forty second-sts. [illegible] PHILPOT & PICKET, 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Bargains in South Side Property. Five acres immediately fronting the Park at the low price of $3,500 per acre. Three acres north of Forty-eighth-st., with three avenue fronts, at $2,500 per acre. Three blocks in Egandale and Duxel & Smith's Subdivision. Two blocks between Wabash and Michigan and Michigan and Indiana avs., north of Fifty first-st. Also, some very desirable acre property on Vincennes-road, at moderate prices and on easy terms. FAKE & SUTHERLAND, Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Fake & Sutherland, Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st. KENWOOD PROPERTY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Read the terms.—The owner of the following tract of land, a non-resident, has authorized me to sell it within the next few days. [illegible] JOS. P. CLARKSON, 93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—In Cottage Grove, (Langley-av.) a new, elegant two-story frame house with brick basement; house built in most comfortable manner; [illegible] T. S. FITCH & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—West Side Property—Some very desirable blocks and acre tracts, can be subdivided to big business profit. [illegible] FAKE & SUTHERLAND, Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75 business lots on Wentworth-av. and Oswell-st., opposite the Rock Island car works. [illegible]

FOR SALE—6 acres on corner of Wentworth-av. and Forty-fourth-st., running from Wentworth-av. to Burnside-st. [illegible] GEO. A. WHEALER & CO., 14 Mercantile Building.

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story-frame house of 10 rooms, with barn, and lot 42x134 feet, No. 176 Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln. Price, $6,500; one-half cash, balance in one to three years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—100 feet on corner Forty-third-st. and continuation of Langley, between two wide South Side Park drives. See Real Estate Journal of Saturday. Price only $35 per foot. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 189 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A new frame house of 8 rooms, water, gas, and lot 25x125 feet, on Jackson-st., between Lincoln and Robey. $4,700 on long time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Acre property on the West Side, near the parks and boulevards, 4 acres, 10 acres, 40 acres. DAVIS & TILTON, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A cottage house of six rooms, water, gas, modern improvements, and lot, No. 161 Thirty first-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—In North Evanston, beautiful, cheap homes, near the depot. Price $1,500 for house and 50x150 feet lot. Small payment down, [illegible] C. E. BROWNE, 115 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A desirable building lot, 40x125 feet, in Robinson's addition, at Woodlawn Station, near the South Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—South half block 4, corner of Forty-fifth-st. and Hyde Park-av., 5 acres. Also, two and one-fourth acres on Forty-ninth-st., near Kenwood Station. Also, 160 acres in Section 36, 38, 13, at $125 per acre. NUTT & BROOKES, 26 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain and considerably below market price a pleasant residence lot, 50 ft front, near Cottage Grove University. The most desirable residence property in Chicago. The lot will be sold on long time, and only a small payment required down. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—First-class marble front house on Van Buren-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Three blocks near West Side depot, and between Parks—very desirable property. (See Real Estate Journal Extra of Saturday.) This property will be in the market but a very days. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 189 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3¾ acres on the Graceland-road, about one mile north of Lincoln Park, all high ground and covered with groves. A good chance for investment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Lot 75x181¼ feet to a 20-foot alley, on southeast corner State and Thirty-fourth-sts. Apply to owner, at DUMON'S Dental Rooms, 143 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Two new two-story and basement brick houses of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lots, northeast corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap lots 25x160 on Wabash and Michigan-avs., for $500 each. Also, lots 25x125, in Hyde Park, for $85 cash. Apply at 90 Monroe-st., Room 3, up stairs.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, for a few days, two first-class houses on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. RICH & NOBLE, Commercial Agency, 187 State-st.

FOR SALE—173x178 feet on Calumet, near Twenty-seventh-st. $125 per foot. By JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 108 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Two lots, east front, on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty fourth-sts., in the Wentworth Tract. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: Choice lots on Paulina-st., near Fifty second. Only $100 each.

FOR SALE—Lot 50x150 feet, southwest corner of Indiana and Pine-sts. Lot 50x150 feet on south side of Ohio-st., between Rush and Pine. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Davis & Tilton, 148 Madison-st.: 2 lots on State-st., opposite Rock Island car works. 2 lots on Frederick-st., fronting new park.

FOR SALE—Two frame house of 9 rooms, and lot 74x124 feet deep, on North Clark-st., near Sophia-st. and Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—216 West Lake-st. house and lot, 24x96 feet, northwest corner West Lake and Green-sts. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—House No. 160 Rush-st. Lot 24x140 feet, corner Chicago-av., with good stable. House heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: 6 choice lots between State and Wentworth avs., north of Fifty fifth-st., very convenient to dummy on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road. Only $300 each.

FOR SALE—5 acres at new railroad station on Kinzie-st., 1½ miles west of city limits. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two lots on east side of Rubie-st., near Eighteenth-st., near Chicago, Burlington & Quincy depot. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—16 acres near the new city limits, with $4,000 improvements, very fine property, at only $1,000 per acre. Call soon, or lose a bargain. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 189 South Clark-st.

I OFFER for a few days only one of the best bargains and safest investments on the West side, 18 lots corner Van Buren and Western-av. $1,000 per lot below market price. M. C. KELLEY, 157½ Madison-st.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., 50x161 feet, east front, just north of Forty-first-st. Wabash-av. is 100 feet wide. Price only $65 per foot. If not sold this week price will be advanced to $80 per foot. SAMPSON & GOODRICH, 132 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—9 acres—18 lots 25x150—all fronting south on Mason-st., near Car Works, at a bargain, for two days. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 189 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres on the Graceland-av., about ¾ of a mile north of Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Residences on the avenues, by PHILPOT & PICKET, Room 5, 84 Dearborn-st. MICHIGAN AVENUE— [illegible] WABASH AVENUE— [illegible] INDIANA AVENUE— [illegible] PRAIRIE AVENUE— [illegible] CALUMET AVENUE— [illegible] TWENTY-SECOND ST.— [illegible] WASHINGTON ST.— [illegible] ADAMS ST.— [illegible] EIGHTEENTH ST.— [illegible]

We have also a fine block of brick residences in a very desirable location, for sale at the moderate price of $15,000 each.

FOR SALE—By Fake & Sutherland, Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st. WEST SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The S. ½ of Sec. 8, T. 36, N. R. 14, E. 3—320 acres. This tract lies midway between Calumet and Thornton Stations, on the C. R. I. and P. R. R. [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, 14 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—Lots for $300. Now don't think that these lots are away down on the Calumet, nor the other side of Harlem; they are only 1¾ miles from the present limits, West Side, inside of all parks and boulevards, convenient to cars and accessible to the business heart of the city, and the natural growth of Chicago must make them a splendid investment. We are not afraid to guarantee a handsome advance on them. See them. EDWIN AT RICK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—50 feet near corner of Forty-second-st. and continuation of Langley, between two wide streets leading to South Side Park. (See Real Estate Journal Extra of Saturday.) Dummy soon to pass this property on Cottage Grove-av. Price only $35 per foot for a few days. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 189 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a two-story house and lot—house nearly new and suitable for one or two families—southwest corner Harrison and Aberdeen sts. Good location. One-half cash, balance on time if desired. Inquire on premises

FOR SALE—36 feet, south front, on Tyler-st., near corner Loomis, for three days only. Now is your time to buy cheap. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 189 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain—Lot 30 x124 feet on south side of Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap—House and grocery, with long lease, on State-st., near Harrison. Must be sold. Here is a bargain. Apply at No. 373 State-st.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for city property—An improved farm of 125¼ acres, 50 miles from Chicago. [illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 108 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 75x125 feet, with building now renting for over $1,000 per annum, northwest corner of Rush and Hinsdale-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Country Real Estate.

FOR SALE—In the celebrated fruit regions of Illinois, at the thriving village of Richview, near depot, graded schools, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Baptist churches, a new and modern style two-story house with L, woodshed, cellar, 10 rooms finished, painted and papered throughout, one acre of ground [illegible] E. SMALL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—We are authorized to sell one of the most desirable farms in Cook County, 27 miles from Chicago, 1¼ miles from depot. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A farm, situated about seven miles from city limits, on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about sixty acres. One of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good improved farm of 163 acres, 16 acres timber, 12 miles from the Court House, 1 mile south of Lyons, and ½ mile from Norwood Station. [illegible] G. JACOBS.

16,000 Acres Missouri lands, in Barry and Stone counties, at 40 cents per acre. [illegible] WM. HICKOK, Jr., 51 Broad-st., Room 13, New York City.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Farms from 40 acres up, near Hinsdale, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 18 miles from Chicago. Also, some suburban residence property. Apply to ISAAC S. BUSH, Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—Cottages from $2,000 to $12,000—one or more acres—at Hinsdale, 118 Clark-st., Room 19. O. J. STOUGH.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—From May 1, No. 140 Wabash-av., in elegant order. [illegible] J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate and House Broker, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—House No. 1400 Wabash-av. Rent $30 per month. Immediate possession given. Apply to G. S. WHITAKER, 38 South Water-st.

TO RENT—House No. 368 West Lake-st. $30 per month. ENOS AYRES, 7 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—House 250 East Indiana-st.: 8 rooms; barn in rear. Possession at once. Inquire at house, or corner Carroll and Halsted-sts., C. C. & I. C. depot.

TO RENT—Houses on Wabash-av., and also in each of the divisions of the city. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., House Agents, 150 Madison-st., Room 13.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—43 East Harrison-st., one door from Wabash-av., a room for two gentlemen at reasonable rates, and accommodation for two day boarders with first-class board.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 165 South Green-st.

TO RENT—Rooms, with power suitable for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire on the premises, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—An Eastern lady, having no family, would like one or two gents to take pretty furnished rooms; can be used as parlor and bedroom, warmed with heater, 115 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Rooms, nicely furnished, for gentlemen only, in Portland Block, southeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 49.

TO RENT—Newly furnished and very neat front rooms, excellent location, in brick block, 69 Monroe st., near State. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—At 19 Quincy-st., near State, 2 very pleasant and newly furnished lodging rooms, with fire and gas, and key to order. Call at house, or at BENNETT'S Bathing House, corner of State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A beautiful furnished room, to a gentleman and lady (with board for the lady if desired), on the avenue, in a first-class house. Address MAY, Tribune office, for two days.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—From May 1, 1869: Second and third stories, 136 Clark-st., corner of Madison-st. Five rooms for real estate or insurance brokers. [illegible] At J. M. MARSHALL'S, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A new and elegantly arranged first-class hotel, containing all modern improvements and most desirably located both for business and comfort. To a responsible person a long lease will be given upon most favorable terms. Can be made one of the best paying hotels in the West. This is a rare chance. Owner going to Europe. Apply to E. JAMIESON, Room 1, 136 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two or three good offices in our building, Nos. 169 and 170 Washington-st. One is a large room, 20x80, with vaults, water-closet and wash room in it. Prices reasonable. UNDERWOOD & CO.

TO RENT—Store No. 69 Randolph-st., occupied by James Durham & Co. S. B. HAVEN, 14 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Store 109 Washington-st., through to alley. Also, a rear store, offices and rooms in Nos. 107 and 109 Washington-st. Apply to O. LUNT, 23 Clark-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—In a large, well-lighted front office in Nixon's Exchange, Washington st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts. Call at Room 3, Nixon's Exchange.

TO RENT—First and second lofts, 74 and 76 Lake-st., 21x180. E. O. L. FAXON & CO., 74 and 76 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Second floor 54 and 56 Michigan-av., 40 feet wide, very light and cheap. Inquire of SATTERLEE, SIVTER & FOWLER, 54 Lake-st.

TO RENT—From May 1st, a three story and basement store, 42 State-st., stores and basement, 49 South Clark-st.; offices over 49 South Clark-st. by F. GEDDES, Room 7, 49 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—From 1st of May, four-story store, No. 72 East Randolph-st. Inquire of SAMPSON & DREW, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Store No. 85 Market-st., near Washington-st. Tunnel; four-story brick. ENOS AYRES, 7 Larmon Block.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Dock and yard on North Pier, 100x250 feet, suitable for lumber yard. Inquire of T. GOODWILLIE, North Pier Planing Mill.

TO LEASE—Dock, north side Stowell slip, 300 feet, one or or in lots to suit, for coal, wood or lumber. S. B. HAVEN, 14 Larmon Block.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of Henri Renrion, formerly a workman on a Mississippi steamer. [illegible] Address JOHN J. REDFERN, care of Tribune office.

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Immediately, a good wagon-maker, to whom I will pay good wages and give steady employment, at Morris, Ill. JAMES HOBSON.

WANTED—A competent man as foreman in a hardwood lumber yard. Address, with references, HARDWOOD LUMBER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A first-class carriage painter to finish and take charge of a body shop; good guarantee. Address V. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Will County, Illinois.

WANTED—A salesman in a wholesale [illegible] must have good business acquaintance both in the city and country. One well versed in the [illegible] German trade preferred. Address A B, Tribune office, for 3 days.

WANTED—$10 to $25 per day—Salesmen, male and female, in every town. Sells at sight. Send for sample and stamp for circular; good wages to agents. Address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 515.

WANTED—A good wood turner. Apply at once to BALL & FROST, 144 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—Salesmen to travel on commission for an old New York dry goods house. Address H, Tribune office.

WANTED—A good man who thoroughly understands the distilling business, copper distilling, and to go to the country. References required. Address M 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—Live men to engage in a legitimate money-making business—a rare thing—fortune in it for the right sort of men. But small capital required. Inquire at 136 Randolph-st., Room 34

WANTED—Two good shade and curtain upholsterers wanted. None but experienced men at so apply. HOLLISTER & PHILLIPS, 114 and 116 State-st.

WANTED—A boy who understands distributing circulars for a doctor's office and can come well recommended. None other need apply at 212 East Madison-st. up-stairs.

WANTED—Salesmen for the three best selling 25 cent articles in America. Come and see, and if you are not satisfied I will pay your expenses to Chicago and return. Samples, 25 cents; the three, 75 cents. 36 Charles Hotel, 170 South Clark-st. A. MASSEY.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—300 stout laboring men on the South Pacific R. R. Steady work and highest wages. Pleasant climate, for full particulars and transportation apply to L. C. HOLMES, Agent for the Company, 79 Clark-st., Room 4. T. MCKISSOCK, Chief engineer.

WANTED—Men seeking situations and those wanting help should apply at 102 East Washington-st., Room 18, only GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE in the city. By mail send 10c for reply.

WANTED—A first-class hotel, 2 good solicitors, 25 farm hands, 2 experienced press boys, 1 boy for a bindery, at the Chicago Employment Office, 92 East Randolph-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—This day, 75 laborers to work on railroad, at $2 per day. Steady work for one year. Apply at 160 Madison-st., Room 1.

Wanted—Female Help.

House Servants.

WANTED—Immediately, 4 good cooks, 2 second girls, 3 laundresses, 4 girls for general housework, and 10 short girls. These are all good places. Call early at INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 162 East Washington-st., Room 36, up stairs.

WANTED—A competent girl who has had experience to do general housework in a small family. New house with every convenience. Good home and good wages. Apply at 362 Erie-st., near Pine.

WANTED—Two good girls, cook and second girl. Those that have not lived in good places need not apply at 47 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—A good tidy Protestant girl to do general housework. Wages, $3.50 per week to an industrious girl. Call at 353 West Madison-st.

WANTED—To-day—100 good German, Swedish, or American girls, for splendid situations in the city and country. Also all parties wanting reliable help to call at our office, 92 East Randolph-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Also a girl to attend to children. Inquire at 91 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A good strong girl to do general housework. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Good wages paid to one who is not afraid to work. Apply at 81 South Green-st., between Madison and Washington.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 52 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—Watches of all kinds at a high price, old, broken; also good watches, old gold, silver, jewelry, guns, pistols, musical instruments, opera glasses, &c. Highest prices paid at BARTLETT'S 316 East Madison-st., east of Market.

WANTED—Names and address of legitimate, old-established and reliable real estate agents in Chicago and vicinity, for use in Eastern cities. Address BROKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—An experienced travelling man having some spare time would like to sell on commission some good line of goods. Address, Monday and Tuesday, TRAVELLER, Tribune office.

WANTED—Ten salesmen this morning, at ORVIS & BOSWICK'S, over 132 and 134 Dearborn-st. To first-class salesmen, familiar with our line of goods, we will pay $25 per week. Others in proportion to ability. Come and see us. No harm done, whether you get the situation or not.

WANTED—Immediately, energetic salesmen to solicit orders for patented articles. Liberal profits, &c. Apply personally, O. B. STANFORD & CO., 135 Lake-st.

WANTED—A purchaser with $300, $150 cash, balance in 3 and 6 months. The business pays handsomely. Owner must give up. Reasons given. Call at Room 25, 117 South Clark-st.

WANTED—To Purchase—Eating saloon, furniture, also tables, chairs, counter, kitchen utensils, &c. Call at Room 25, 117 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Merchants, contractors, railroad builders and farmers, throughout city and country to send in their orders for help to the South-western Labor Exchange Office, 92 East Randolph-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—To exchange a good fresh stock of goods for country property, not too far from Chicago. Apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—To exchange several houses and lots in city for half cash and half merchandise. Liberal credit given on the cash part. Apply to DAVIS & TILTON, 148 Madison-st.

Business Chances.

A SPLENDID WATER POWER with first-class buildings, machinery, stock, &c., at present used as a sash and door factory, and doing a large and profitable home business. This property is situated in one of the best manufacturing towns in the Northwest, within easy distance of Chicago, with facilities for shipping by railroad or steamer to any part of the United States. For further information inquire of F. W. H. ROGERS, 131 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRY GOODS STORE, lease, and fixtures for sale or exchange for real estate. This is a good chance to buy an established business. Inquire at 405 South Canal-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, very desirable, located in a pleasant city in Wisconsin, and now doing a large and profitable business. [illegible] DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Saloon, fixtures and license. Can accommodate twenty boarders. Reason for leaving, proprietor going to Europe. Apply at 51 South Market-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE in Monmouth, Illinois. A well assorted stock of groceries with new store 22x88. One of the best locations in the city. Also a desirable house and lot with every convenience, ornamental trees, &c., all at a bargain, as the present owner being desirous of moving to Oregon. Address P. O. Box 11, Monmouth, Ill.

HOTEL FOR SALE within eighty miles of Chicago, containing thirty sleeping rooms, together with parlors, dining and billiard rooms, the latter containing two new tables. House nicely furnished and in good running order. Will be sold for half cash, balance on time, or for a trade for a stock farm. Address or call on BULLOCK BROS, 61 Lake-st.

L. SCYE'S, Boot Shank Machines. Patent right for sale to the whole United States (Patented Dec. 22, 1868). It is a very useful and good thing for the shoemakers, and can be made almost at cost iron at the low price of about $1.50 a piece. Call at No. 180 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—Stock of about $4,000. All in running order, and doing a good business. Will sell cheap for cash or Chicago real estate. Address E. LEAVITT, Oneida, Ill.

MEAT MARKET, with marble counter, tables, and everything that constitutes a first-class shop for sale at a bargain. Inquire on premises. No. 362 West Madison-st.

NATIONAL HOTEL—Corner of Washington and Wells-sts.—Furnished rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Day board, $4.50 per week. Beds only 50c.

ONE FOUR-STORY BRICK FLOURING MILL, steam engine and boiler, all complete, in the best wheat county in Illinois, will exchange for city property or improved farm. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 175 State-st.

ONE OF THE BEST BILLIARD HALLS in the city for sale, situated on West Madison-st. Proprietor is willing to sell one-half or the whole establishment, as he has other business to attend to. Inquire at LA BERGE & BRO'S, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.

ONE of the best located grocery stores on the South Side for sale at a great bargain. Call at No. 65 East Van Buren-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS and Boot and Shoe Business for sale, in one of the best towns in Illinois, doing a good paying business. Capital required $3,500. Reason for selling, poor health. Letters addressed to E. H. MANN, Clayton, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

STOCK, STAND AND FIXTURES of a retail shoe store for sale, located in a flourishing town, 20 miles from Chicago, now doing a good business. Inquire of S. CUMMINGS, 19 Lake-st.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES of a grocery store on the South Side, now doing a good cash business, 1312½ State-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

THE MACHINERY AND FIXTURES of a plug tobacco factory for sale or exchange. Capacity 2,000 pounds per day. Address F F, 79 Wabash-av.

THE STOCK and good will of a grocery house, located on South Water-st., for sale. Fine chance for any man of business. Profits large and sure. Address G H, Tribune office.

WATER GRIST MILL for sale. Really the best bargain in the country for the right man. D. W. ELDRED, 32 Reynolds' Block.

WOOLLEN FACTORY for sale, now in good running order. Machinery best in use. Address WOOLLEN FACTORY, care of Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A house from May 1, on any of the South Side avenues, of ten rooms or thereabouts, having water and gas. Rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Address JAMES EDMISTON, 28 Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A neat and convenient house, with all necessary presses, on the South Side, east of State and north of Twenty-sixth-st., to be occupied on or before May 1st. Any one having such will find a first-class tenant by addressing, with location and rent, S L, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A small house, north of Twenty-second-st., for a family of two. Best of references given. Address MASON, Tribune office.

WANTED To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, a furnished room on the South Side in the vicinity of the Court House. No communications noticed unless they state price and location. Address DIRIGO, Tribune office.

Personal.

PERSONAL—We want to correspond with two good-looking young ladies. Cartes de visite exchanged. Address either C. B. SMITH, or D. W. WESTON, Chicago P. O.

PERSONAL—Will the young lady whose veil was blown off by the wind, on Sunday, at [illegible] o'clock, on the corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., [illegible] G O J, care Tribune office.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—Employment in some respectable capacity is desired by a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman, by a sober and steady man, of many years experience. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a grocery or butcher store. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper, by a thoroughly competent person, who has several years experience. [illegible] L, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady, competent, a position either of teacher or governess to young children, or of companion to a lady. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good German girl to do second work in a private family on the North Side. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent American lady as housekeeper. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class cook [illegible] Address Mrs. THOMAS, care A. R. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a private family, by an experienced cook. Address JANE MANUS, [illegible] North Franklin-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook in a private family, by a Swedish girl who understands her duties [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady of experience, as nurse, clerk, or in a [illegible] light business. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Sights and Secrets of the National Capital. A work descriptive of Washington City; its high and low life, magnificence, beauty, hidden mysteries [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $5,000 a year. An agent is wanted in every county [illegible] Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. KITTO'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. Edited by Dr. Bond, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "American Knitting Machine." [illegible] AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell our Improved White Wire Clothes Lines. [illegible] METALLIC CLOTHES LINE CO., Marietta, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$50 to $75 per week can be made by sale of [illegible] C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECEIPT BOOK. [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—PRESIDENT GRANT AND CABINET, mounted on rollers. [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—One in every town to secure the right to make and sell the best vegetable [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. [illegible] Address R. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Maps, Charts, Lithographs, Photographs [illegible] GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—New Sectional Map of Illinois, giving names of township [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—New Sectional Map of Missouri now ready. [illegible] 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Call or write at once for terms of a new article [illegible] O. B. STANFORD & CO., 135 Lake-st., Chicago.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established lumber yard, well located [illegible] L. M. S., Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $500 cash in a profitable, permanent and safe business. [illegible] Room 1, 167 Madison-st., on Monday.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000 cash, to take a half interest in a first-class business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $[illegible] in a well-established business in this city. [illegible] G. DANFORD & CO., 79 La Salle-st., Room 4.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $[illegible] to open dining hall near Court House. [illegible] FORD & CO., 79 La Salle-st., Room 4.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge court.—Suites of elegant rooms furnished and unfurnished, for first-class families or gentlemen. Also, one single room.

28 Van Buren-st.—To rent, with board, two or three elegant suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also pleasant and desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in this new marble front house. Terms moderate.

63 Lake-av., near Wabansia.—Two or three young gentlemen can be accommodated with good board. References exchanged.

71 Monroe-st.—Three nicely furnished rooms to rent with board to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. [illegible] accommodated.

117 South Jefferson st.—Room to rent with board, in a private family, for two men or gentleman and wife. [illegible]

142 Wabash-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

148 West Washington-st.—One single and two double rooms, for gentlemen and wife or single men, with board. [illegible] Terms reasonable.

152 West Tyler-st.—A few boarders can be accommodated. [illegible] street cars. Reference required.

159 South Halsted-st.—An elegant front furnished rooms; also, one or two rooms to let, with board. [illegible]

265 Wabash-av.—To rent, with board, large and handsome rooms [illegible]

OLDRIDGE HOUSE, northwest corner of State and Van Buren-sts. [illegible]

Machinery.

CUSTOM-MADE LEATHER BELTING for sale, manufactured by [illegible] MARSH, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—The steam-engine now in use at the Ionic Mills, 84 and 86 North Desplaines-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine. [illegible] H. M. AMES, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable engines, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25 horse power. [illegible] Call at 24 Lake-st. A. N. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—A 40-horse power engine and boiler. [illegible] T. GOODWILLIE, North Pier Planing Mill.

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's celebrated machinery for working wood. [illegible] 28 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—One 60, one 30, one 25 horse and two 16-horse power stationary engines. [illegible]

PLANING, SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MACHINERY for sale. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, iron planers, [illegible] RICE & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—One second-hand rotary [illegible] Address MCCANN & FITCH, [illegible] Chicago.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Facts and Rumors Concerning the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The Story of Mr. Stewart's Withdrawal Denied.

The Names of Boutwell and D. A. Wells Mentioned in Connection with the Position.

Speculations Regarding the Nominations for Foreign Ministers.

The Last of Binckley.

Senate Standing Committees Announced.

Office-Seekers at the White House and How They are Received.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

THE CABINET—BOUTWELL AND WILSON, OF IOWA, BOTH DECLINE POSITIONS.

The fact has been made known to-day, with consent of President Grant, that both Governor Boutwell and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, were offered Cabinet positions and declined them. Mr. Wilson was strongly urged by Grant to accept a place, and he was given the choice of three. General Grant spoke of Mr. Wilson in the warmest terms, and declared that from the first he had him in view for a Cabinet position. Even Attorney General Evarts did not know of the existence of the law which makes Stewart ineligible. When the question was sprung, Mr. Evarts declared to an ex-member of Congress that there was no such law, and there was nothing in the way of Stewart taking the office.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Cabinet question, in its varied and complicated phases, is still the uppermost theme of conversation in political circles, and the city has been greatly excited all day by exciting rumors and stories of a sensational character. It was stated in this correspondence, last night, that efforts were making to settle the questions that had arisen about the Treasury Department, and that Stewart might possibly solve the difficulty by declining the appointment tendered him by the President. The effort to which allusion was made continued till midnight, and began again at an early hour this morning. A visit to the neighborhood of the President's house at 10½ o'clock last evening showed a dozen carriages in front of the residence, and when he got to the White House this morning two or three score of gentlemen were on hand to give him advice. It is ascertained that when the President selected and nominated Mr. Stewart he was not aware of the existence of the act of 1789 to which attention had been called, and the Senate in confirming the nomination seems to have been equally forgetful of its provisions, the fact being that it is, to all intents and purposes, been for a long time an obsolete law. The President, as soon as his attention was called to it, began looking up the subject and found that there are other statutes which must be repealed or modified before Mr. Stewart can enter the department. This induced the President to call on several gentlemen last evening for consultation. Most of those were persons who thought Governor Boutwell's appointment would be a good one, and that, although he had declined the Interior Department, he might be induced to accept the Treasury, if Mr. Stewart declined. As this, with Judge Hoar in the Attorney Generalship, would give two Cabinet positions to Massachusetts and none to New York, it was thought by some that Judge Hoar would decline so as to leave the President free to make a new choice, if he so desired. Having fixed this to their own satisfaction, certain of the President's self-constituted advisers at once assumed that he would carry out the programme. Hence at an early period this morning it was confidently asserted that Stewart and Hoar had both declined, and that Boutwell, or Tremaine, or Pierrepont, had been appointed as their successors; and the story, with variations, has been afloat all day long, for the gratification of the city, and probably of the country. The sole fact at the bottom of all the rumors is that Stewart himself has said to the President, as well as to others, that he will not stand in the way of any arrangement that seems best; and that the President's predilections toward Boutwell are very strong; but neither Stewart nor Hoar has declined, nor, of course, no one has been appointed. Two facts, other than the sensationalists seem to have overlooked, viz., that the President is quite desirous to bring Stewart's ability and experience into the Treasury, and that Boutwell recommended Hoar's appointment to the Attorney Generalship. The President had strong faith in Stewart at first, and this has been confirmed by the advice of others than mere politicians have expressed upon the nomination. He is still of opinion that Stewart is the best man at his command for this place, but an examination of the matter has convinced him that it would hardly be wise to repeal the law which prevents the New York merchant from qualifying, and there are indications that he may say so in a message to the Senate to-morrow or next day, though he has already said so personally to several Senators. It was thought last night that he might take action to-day, but being advised that Boris would be here to-night and Cox in the morning, he concluded to defer the matter until to-morrow. Judge Hoar is to arrive in the afternoon. The whole question may possibly go over until Wednesday. The probabilities are that Boutwell will be tendered the Treasuryship. Whether it will be done to-morrow or next day is not yet certain. Boutwell will not yet, having been offered the position, does not decline or accept. It is known to his friends that he is not anxious to have it. His standing in the House is good, and he will be content to remain there and give the new administration such support as he can, and he will not allow the desire of his supporters to incommode the President in reaching a conclusion. He preserves his equanimity, and has not been caught by the whirlwind of the hour any more than the President himself has been.

MR. STEWART'S POSITION.

It is due to Mr. Stewart to say, also, that he has throughout been in full accord with the President, and it has been distinctly understood between them that he will not allow himself or his appointment to embarrass the Executive in the slightest degree, and if the delay consequent upon the action of Congress in removing the disability which the law imposes produce any inconvenience, he will, it is understood, at once withdraw. He, however, will not resign if he can accommodate his extensive commercial connections so as to obviate the present difficulty, and in this view he has offered to make an absolute transfer and disposition of all interests and profits which may be derived from carrying on his business during his official term, the transfer to be made to three eminent gentlemen as Trustees, who shall have the absolute disposal of the funds thus acquired for the uses of public charity in the city of New York, the Trustees to select the charity and to have full control in the matter. He was at the White House a long time to-day, and again said to the President that he must not be allowed to stand in the way of any purpose the Executive wished to execute. The President thanked him for the offer thus made to withdraw, but did not indicate then, or at any time since, a purpose to accept his declination. The proposition which Mr. Stewart has made is regarded by some persons as absurd, by others as impracticable, and by still others as evincing great liberality and a [illegible] field for which he has been selected by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate. What the President himself thinks of it he has not yet said.

Mr. Stewart, when asked by the President whom he thought it would be advisable to appoint, in his own declination was accepted, is understood to have answered that he believed Special Commissioner Wells would make an excellent Secretary, and this gentleman has been strongly recommended to the President by others in whom Grant has confidence. There is authority for saying that he appreciates the responsibilities of the position, and would be quite reluctant to accept the place if it were tendered. Others of the President's constitutional advisers favor Boutwell's appointment if Stewart's withdrawal is accepted, but no one has the least authority for saying what the President's intentions are with respect to the matter.

THE HIGH TARIFF INTEREST

is strong against both Wells and Stewart, and some of the prominent representatives of that interest were at the White House and had an interview with the President this afternoon.

GRISWOLD.

There is considerable outside talk in favor of Griswold, but, so far as can be ascertained, it has not yet made much impression on the President.

THE FEDERAL OFFICERS IN KENTUCKY.

A large delegation of Kentuckians called on the President to-day to advise him in regard to filling civil offices in that State. The delegation was made up of two parties, one representing the soldiers and sailors, the other the Radical civilians. The former asked General G. H. Thomas to go up with them, the other took Colonel McKee. General Thomas was led to believe that the call was one of congratulation simply, but when they reached the ante-room and various papers began to be produced from numerous pockets, General Thomas got up and left. On receiving the cards of the party, and an intimation of their business, the President sent them word that he could not see them, and that he did not intend to receive applications for office, but expected to have them come through the heads of departments.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Blaine has kept himself quite secluded for the past two days while engaged in making up the committees. He has received a large number of very amusing notes—the collection embracing several cases where Smith, for instance, has recommended Brown, the latter has written, strongly urging the claims of the former to some other important position. Among the changes in the important [illegible] General Paine, of Wisconsin, will be [illegible] of Cincinnati, will also [illegible] It is not thought to-night that the Speaker will be ready to make the announcement to-morrow.

RAILROAD BILL.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... grants about seven millions from Denver to El Paso, Harlan, grants fifty thousand Iowa, and prescribes [illegible] government land for the road shall be sold at minimum prices.

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Washburne was for a couple of hours to-day at the department for his return. He has placed one copy of his [illegible] of the lower branch of Congress, Speaker Blaine, who will be here to-morrow, while another [illegible] terday to the Governor of Illinois, the election may be ordered [illegible]; he got to the State Department a considerable number of persons, [illegible] hour with Assistant Secretary [illegible] then gave audience to [illegible] whom were a dozen members of [illegible] several ladies. He has not [illegible] among the officials on duty [illegible] His house here is to be given [illegible] his family are at once going [illegible] less, the day of their departure [illegible] however. The usual notification [illegible] ance to Secretary of State [illegible] to the members of President [illegible] they were severally invited to [illegible] their convenience. It is expected [illegible] to remain long in the department [illegible] special reasons for believing [illegible] intends giving him the [illegible] was the proper man to [illegible] been selected.

SECRETARY [illegible]

Mr. Secretary Borie arrived. He does not yet state whether he will accept the Navy Department. He is greatly surprised at the [illegible] want any office, would prefer [illegible] life, and if he accepts at all [illegible] is really desired to do so. [illegible] is spending part of the evening [illegible] tive, and will be present at [illegible] to-morrow afternoon.

GENERAL [illegible]

who went over to Baltimore [illegible] engaged with private matters [illegible] will be at his official duties [illegible]

[illegible]

General C. C. Wolcott, of [illegible] before the Senate caucus, in [illegible] position of Sergeant-at-Arms [illegible] most brilliant officers in the [illegible] has been, since the war, Warden of the [illegible] tentiary.

CABINET MEETING.

The new Cabinet will have [illegible] ing to-morrow, with all [illegible] ably, but Attorney General [illegible] tion is to take up and [illegible] most important foreign [illegible] something occurs that calls [illegible] by the President, nominations [illegible] the Senate for England, Austria [illegible] places.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is not yet certain whether [illegible] nomination to Paris will [illegible] over for another time. The [illegible] Paris and Consul at London [illegible] and Consulates generally [illegible] of those points. General [illegible] will not be retained, but [illegible] will be a gentleman now in [illegible] Assistant Secretary of [illegible] Hoffman, remains, but a [illegible] City is to have the post [illegible]

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House was the scene to-day for the first time since [illegible] Great crowds of office-seekers [illegible] an early hour, but none of [illegible] dent. He was charged with [illegible] Cabinet and other high [illegible] departments. Persons who [illegible] business were received [illegible] and told that the President [illegible] time to-day, and would [illegible] many weeks for seeing them [illegible] to apply by papers for [illegible] cock, who took their documents [illegible] away to send to the proper [illegible] cants for Clerkships, Collectorships, and such positions [illegible] they need not trouble [illegible] White House, as all these [illegible] are to be through the heads of [illegible]

EMPLOYEES [illegible]

The entire force of police and [illegible] at the White House last [illegible] and have been removed, and [illegible] notice the improvement in the [illegible]

SENATE [illegible]

The work of the Senate [illegible] morning was mainly upon [illegible] quently announced. It [illegible] tion for a joint standing [illegible] of political disabilities [illegible] it was not expedient to order [illegible] at the present session [illegible] Tenure-of-Office bill [illegible] strengthen the public [illegible] that looking to a new election [illegible] measures which it was [illegible] should be discussed. [illegible] case, the President's message [illegible] it that it was agreed to [illegible] low days in order to learn [illegible] premises.

PARDONS [illegible]

The President to-day [illegible] which had been issued for [illegible] pay by his predecessor on [illegible] the revocation of [illegible] the same day for Richard C. [illegible] Albany Penitentiary. All [illegible] persons, as members [illegible] key ring. Was [illegible] to-day, he directed the immediate [illegible] dismissal of Binckley from the [illegible] and the necessary papers [illegible] were signed as soon as possible [illegible] had been issued, staying [illegible] two cases, and that individual [illegible] trial as soon as the Court can [illegible]

GENERAL [illegible]

The order assigning General [illegible] as commander of the armies of [illegible] will be promulgated to-morrow [illegible] own order assuming command [illegible] officers for duty upon his staff [illegible] the present army headquarters [illegible] will be discontinued, and the [illegible] Department building, where the [illegible] fitted up for his occupancy.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

President Grant, on Saturday [illegible] Union Pacific Railroad [illegible] Jesse Williams, Frank [illegible] Judeberger, were among the [illegible] ex-Congressman of Iowa is [illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible] WASHINGTON, March [illegible] visited the city, relative to [illegible] commenced by the Lower House [illegible] the whole [illegible] was stated in the Republican [illegible] General Grant who would [illegible] the modification of the [illegible] Treasury Department, and [illegible] Stewart has not retired [illegible] in good accord with General [illegible] been distinctly understood [illegible] will not allow himself or [illegible] harrass President Grant in [illegible] and if it shall be found [illegible] to relieve Mr. Stewart, he [illegible] withdraw. Mr. Stewart [illegible] connection so as to obviate [illegible] offered to make an absolute [illegible] transfer and disposition of all [illegible] which may be derived [illegible] business while he remains [illegible] to be made to three eminent [illegible] tees, who shall have [illegible] of the funds so received [illegible] the city of New York [illegible] the charities and to be [illegible] control and power in the [illegible] thereby to divest himself of [illegible] in his business.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

The number of office seekers [illegible] who were at the Capital continually sent into the Senate [illegible] members out, and [illegible] the applicants rushed into the [illegible] their business on the [illegible] Apart from such proceedings [illegible] made by subordinates in [illegible] to procure business and [illegible] anticipation of removals.

THE LAST OF BINCKLEY.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue [illegible] the 6th, recommended to the President [illegible] diate dismissal of Jno. M. [illegible] dent to-day referred the [illegible] of the Treasury, with an [illegible] services of Binckley will [illegible] the government, upon which [illegible] Hartley notified Binckley of [illegible] office.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Washburne to-day [illegible] members of Congress called on him [illegible] were accompanied by [illegible] About 12 o'clock, the Secretary [illegible] acceptance by Mr. Washburne [illegible] ship of State was forwarded [illegible] the resident diplomatic corps [illegible] this will be officially [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court delivered [illegible] day as has been expected.

A WORD TO APPLICANTS.

The applications for positions [illegible] ment, received at the executive [illegible] ready overwhelming. It [illegible] stated that they must be made [illegible] the chief in charge of the [illegible] the office is solicited [illegible] will not consider any [illegible] tions until they have [illegible] the head of the department [illegible] The President will receive [illegible] office each day between 10 [illegible] after 12 o'clock no one will be [illegible] except those who [illegible] engagements have been made [illegible] will be held at 12 o'clock [illegible] Fridays. On Tuesday the President [illegible] be thrown open to general visitors [illegible] 12 o'clock.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE [illegible]

General Sherman will give up [illegible] at present he headquarters [illegible] take possession of [illegible] at the earliest practicable [illegible]

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The report that the bill [illegible] lands to the Denver Pacific [illegible] signed by the President [illegible] a law.

THE MISSOURI [illegible]

The Missouri Radical delegation [illegible] held a meeting, on yesterday [illegible] wait on the President regarding [illegible] of appointments in that State [illegible] the Public Houses in St. Louis [illegible] Drake, their head, is [illegible] General Dent informed them that [illegible] was not receiving any visitors [illegible] on important business. [illegible] court delegation had come [illegible] him on a matter of [illegible] [illegible] ported that he [illegible] hardly say anything; the [illegible] I suppose you have known [illegible] Missouri appointments. They [illegible] That was all that [illegible] the President. Gen. [illegible] Representative Gen. [illegible] Internal Revenue [illegible] There is Colonel A. L. [illegible] who helped him [illegible] get the office of the [illegible] The Missouri [illegible] to make our selections [illegible] [illegible]